# TC-650



USA Model

Set using ISO screws

#### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Power Requirements: AC 117 V, 60 Hz, 90W

Track System: Four-track stereo and mono

Two-track stereo and mono

I wo-track stereo and mol

Reel Size: 7" (18 cm) maximum

Tape Speed:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ips and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ips

(19 cm/s and 9.5 cm/s)

Recording Time: 4-track 4-track

Tape speed stereo mono with 1,800 ft. tape)  $7^{1}/_{2}$  ips 1.5 hrs 3 hrs

(with 1,800 ft. tape)  $7^{1/2}$  ips (19 cm/s)

3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ips 3 hrs 6 hrs

(9.5 cm/s)

Frequency Response:  $20 \sim 22,000 \,\text{Hz}$  at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ips (19 cm/s)

(with standard tape)  $20 \sim 18,000 \,\mathrm{Hz}$  at  $3\frac{3}{4} \,\mathrm{ips}$  (9.5 cm/s)

Signal-to-Noise Ratio: (with standard tape)

: 54 dB (at peak level recording)

Flutter and Wow:

0.04% at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ips (19 cm/s) 0.1% at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ips (9.5 cm/s)

Recording Bias Frequency: Approx. 120 kHz

Inputs: Four MIC inputs

Impedance:  $600 \Omega$ 

Maximum sensitivity: 0.2 mV (-72 dB)

Two LINE INputs

Impedance:  $100 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

Maximum sensitivity: 70 mV (-22 dB)

Outputs: Two LINE OUTputs

Impedance:  $100 \text{ k}\Omega$  or more Output level: 0.775 V (0 dB)

HEADPHONE output

Impedance:  $8\Omega$  load

Output level: 0.038 V (-26 dB)

with  $8\Omega$  load

(When line output level is OdB)

Semiconductors: 44 transistors and 51 diodes

**Dimensions:**  $16\frac{3}{8}$  (W)  $\times 9\frac{1}{2}$  (H)  $\times 17\frac{1}{4}$ " (D)

(420 x 246 x 446 mm)

Weight: 46 lb (21 kg)



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# SECTION 1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### 1-1. SYSTEMS CONTROL CIRCUITS

Systems control of the TC-650 is accomplished by transistor logic, relays, and solenoids. Systems control is divided into two major areas and their respective functions as follows:

Power Supply Circuits

- A. Systems control
- B. Record and playback amplifiers

#### Function Controls

- A. Flip-flop circuit
- B. Relay operations
- C. Solenoid operations
- D. Automatic shut-off
- E. Stop delay
- F. Muting

Table 1. Transistor Functions

<u>Transistor</u>	<u>Function</u>
Q701, 702, 802	Voltage regulation (Systems Control Circuit)
Q703, 704, 705	Voltage regulation (Amplifier Section)
Q706	Ripple filter (equalization selection)
Q707, 708	Flip-flop
Q709	Stop delay
Q710	Muting
Q711	Drives Play relay
Q712	Drives Speed Selector relay
Q801	Automatic shut-off
Q803, 804, 805	Solenoid operations

#### **Power Supply Circuits**

The TC-650 utilizes two full-wave diode bridges (D701 through D708) to supply B+ to the recorder (Fig. 1-1-1). Voltage regulation for systems control is accomplished by transistors Q701, Q702, and Q802. Transistor Q702 senses changes in the B+ voltage and applies correction signals to control transistor Q701. Q701 applies correction signals to regulator transistor Q802 to maintain B+ at +23 volts DC.

Voltage regulation at +22 volts DC for the amplifier circuits is accomplished in an identical manner by transistors Q703, Q704, and Q705. Diode D709 blocks DC current flow from the amplifier voltage regulator to the diode bridge. Additionally,

ripple filter transistor Q706 applies approximately +20 volts DC to section 3 of speed selector relay RY704. When the relay is in the 7½ ips position, this voltage biases diode D304 on; in the 3¾ ips position, the voltage is removed from the circuit; thus accomplishing proper equalization at both speeds.

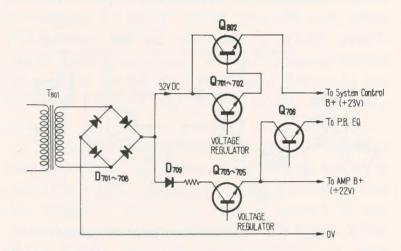


Fig. 1-1-1. Power supply circuits

#### **Function Controls**

#### Flip-Flop Circuit:

The flip-flop (Fig. 1-1-2) comprises Q707, Q708, R714 through R719, D716, D717, and C716. The normal condition of Q707 is OFF and Q708 is ON. When PLAY pushbutton S805 is depressed, the collector voltage of Q707 and base voltage of Q708 go to 0 volts. This turns Q708 OFF and Q707 ON. The resulting positive voltage developed across R715, R717, and D717 holds Q707 ON. The flip-flop remains in this condition until the automatic shutoff, STOP, FAST FORWARD, or REWIND switches are activated. These switches remove the ground from the emitters of Q707 and Q708, causing the flip-flop to reset.

The collector output of Q707 turns Q711 ON, which energizes PLAY relay RY702. The output also holds bias oscillator relay RY501 energized if RECORD MODE switch S605 or S606 and RECORD switch S802 have been activated.

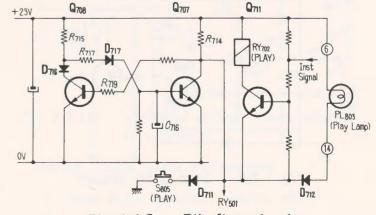


Fig. 1-1-2. Flip-flop circuit

#### Automatic Shut-off:

Tape sensing (automatic shut-off) switch S808 opens up when tape is properly threaded in the TC-650. This permits Q801 to turn ON. The resulting 0 volts at the collector of Q801 provides the ground for the flip-flop and relay circuits. Tape breakage or run out closes the switch and turns Q801 OFF. This resets all circuits and stops the TC-650.

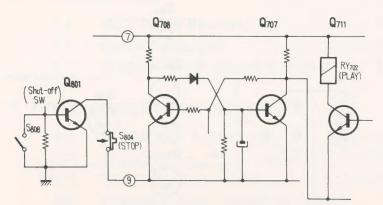


Fig. 1-1-3. Automatic shut-off circuit

#### Stop Delay:

When changing from FAST FORWARD or REWIND to PLAY, or when changing speeds, a two second pause is generated by the stop delay circuit (Fig. 1-1-4).

When in FAST FORWARD or REWIND, +23 volts is applied to the base of Q710 and C709. Q710 and Q709 are turned ON and C709 charges. When PLAY pushbutton S805 is depressed, the FAST FORWARD or REWIND relay is de-energized; but C709 discharges, holding Q710 and Q709 ON for approximately two seconds.

When in PLAY and changing to a lower (or higher) speed, using S607, the potential charged at C605 (C606) discharges through D713 and R725, and turns Q710 and Q709 on for approximately two seconds. This turns Q711 OFF and causes the machine to pause until Q710 and Q709 turn OFF and turn Q711 ON again.

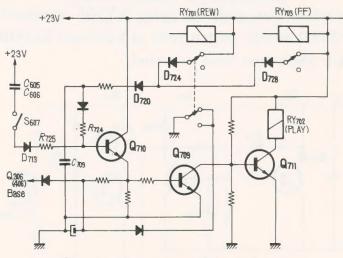


Fig. 1-1-4. Stop delay circuit

#### Muting:

The playback amplifier is muted when changing speeds, or from FAST FORWARD (or REWIND) to PLAY (Fig. 1-1-5). The sequences of events are the same as in the stop delay circuit.

The muting output is the positive potential at the emitter of Q710 when it is ON. This turns Q306 (Q406) ON and grounds the playback output. However, when in the FAST FORWARD or REWIND mode, the ground from RY701 pole 3 or RY703 pole 4 brings the potential to ground; thus defeating the muting signal. Therefore, the playback signal can be heard by actuating TAPE SHIFT switch S807.

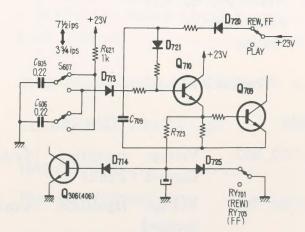


Fig. 1-1-5. Muting circuit

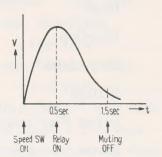


Fig. 1-1-6. Muting characteristics curve

#### Relay Operations:

REWIND relay RY701 is energized by depressing REWIND pushbutton S803. RY701 is held in the energized position by the ground connection across pole 4 of the relay contacts.

The resulting voltage drop across pole 2 through diodes D724 and D727 causes Q805 to turn ON. Brake solenoid PM803 actuates and releases the brake mechanism. Additionally, 100 volts AC is applied directly to the windings of supply reel motor M802 across pole 1 of RY701 and to M803 through R801. RY701 is de-energized by removing system power or depressing the STOP, PLAY, or FAST FORWARD pushbuttons.

PLAY relay RY702 is energized by depressing PLAY pushbutton S805. RY702 is held in the energized position by 0 volts from the collector of Q711. Q711 is turned ON and held ON by 0 volts from the collector of flip-flop transistor Q707.

through torque adjust resistors R802 and R803 to supply and take-up reel motors M802 and M803. 24.5 volts AC is applied across pole 3 of RY702 to the base of Q803; which causes PINCH ROLLER solenoid PM801 to actuate. 24.5 volts AC is applied across pole 4 of RY702 to the base of Q805; which causes BRAKE solenoid PM803 to actuate. A ground connection for Q804 is supplied across pole 2. Q804 turns ON and TAPE SHIFTER solenoid PM802 energizes.

FAST FORWARD relay RY703 is energized by depressing FAST FORWARD pushbutton S806. RY703 is held in the energized position by the ground connection across pole 2 of the relay contacts.

The resulting voltage drop across pole 3 through diodes D727 and D728 causes Q805 to turn ON. Brake solenoid PM803 actuates and releases the brake mechanism. 100 volts AC is applied across pole 1 of the relay contacts directly to take-up reel motor M803 and to M802 through R801.

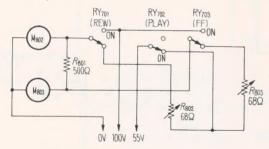


Fig. 1-1-7. Motor circuit

SPEED SELECTOR relay RY704 is energized by placing switch S607 in the 3¾ ips position. This applies +23 volts DC to resistor R741. The time constant of C714 and R741 determines the delay time before Q712 turns ON and energizes RY704. This delay eliminates relay popping.

Pole 4 provides a connection to R743; which provides the proper time constant for turning off Q712 when changing speed back to 7½ ips.

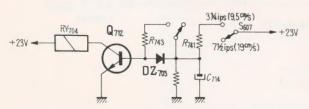


Fig. 1-1-8. Tape speed selector circuit

Opening the contacts of pole 3 removes the bias across D304 and provides the correct equalization

for 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ips. Poles 1 and 2 remove 100 volts AC from the four pole winding of capstan motor M801 and apply it to the eight pole windings of M801.

#### Solenoid Operations:

PINCH ROLLER solenoid PM801 is energized by Q803. Q803 turns ON only when PLAY relay RY702 energizes. TAPE SHIFTER solenoid PM802 is energized by Q804. Q804 turns ON only when PLAY relay RY702 energizes or TAPE SHIFT switch S807 is actuated. BRAKE solenoid PM803 is energized by Q805. Q805 turns ON when the REWIND, PLAY, or FAST FORWARD relay energize.

To avoid excessive heat build-up in the solenoids during extended operation, the following circuit is used (Fig. 1-1-9). Initially, +23 volts is applied across the solenoid. Also, +23 volts is applied to the network comprising R735 (R732, R729), R736 (R733, R730), and C713 (C712, C711). A high potential is instantaneously applied to the base of Q803 (Q804, Q805). As the internal impedance of C713 (C712, C711) approaches that of R736 (R733, R730) the voltage at the base decreases. The voltage across the solenoid also decreases as shown in Fig. 1-1-10.

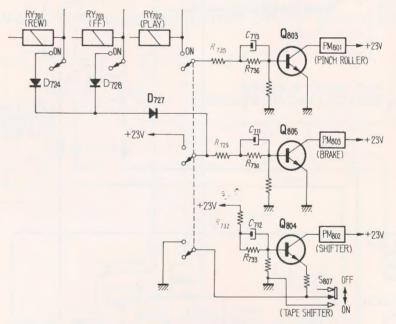


Fig. 1-1-9. Solenoid driving circuit

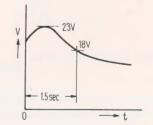


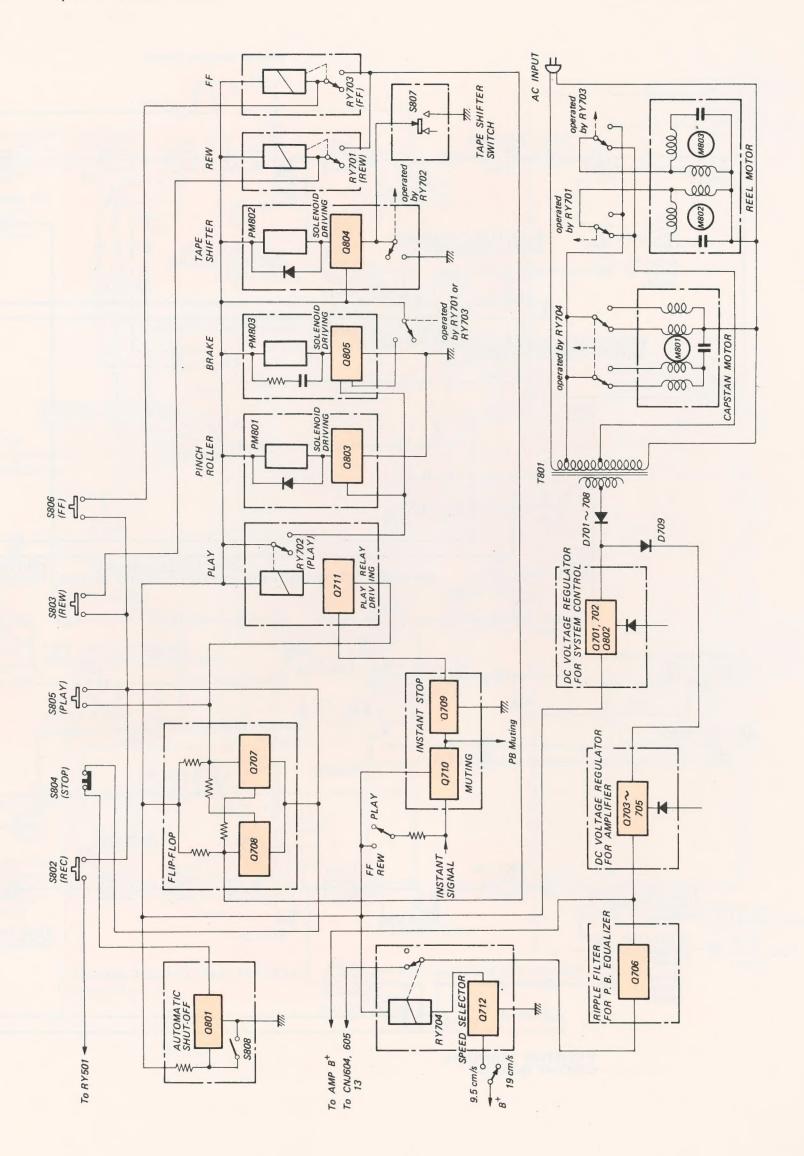
Fig. 1-1-10. Terminal voltage characteristics of solenoids.

#### Normal Voltage across the Solenoids

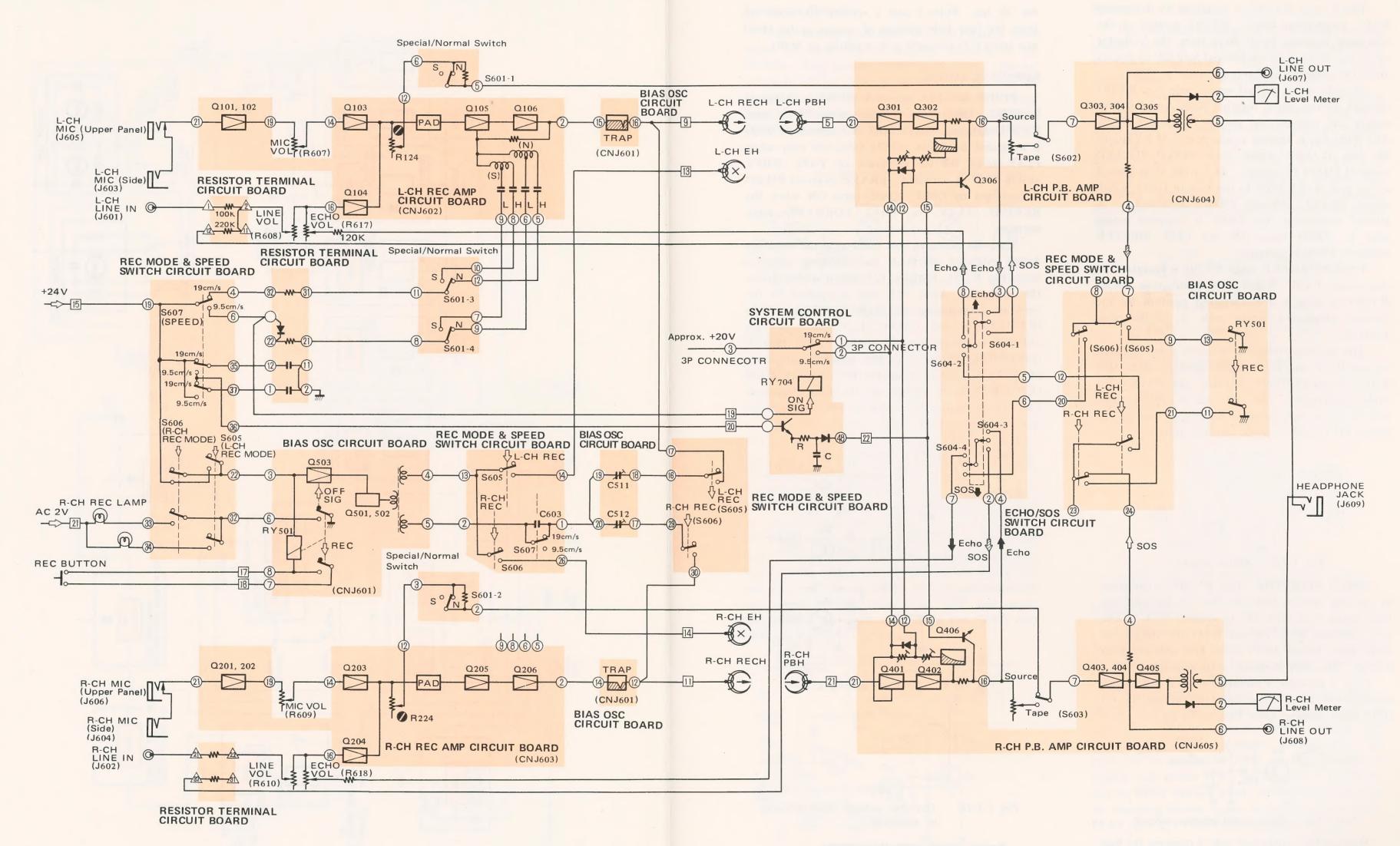
Pinch Roller Solenoid: approx. 18 V
 Brake Solenoid: approx. 14 V
 Tape Shifter Solenoid: approx. 15 V

#### 1-2. BLOCK DIAGRAM

#### 1-2-1. System Control Circuit

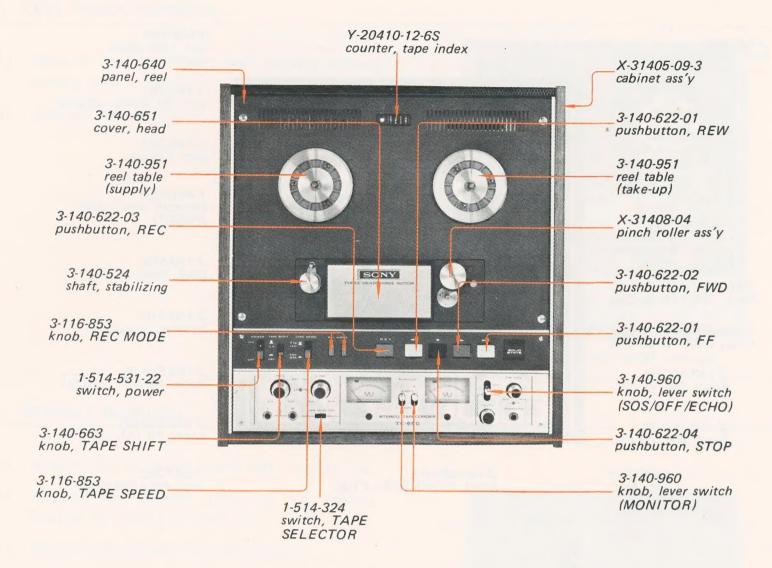


#### 1-2-2. Amplifier Circuit

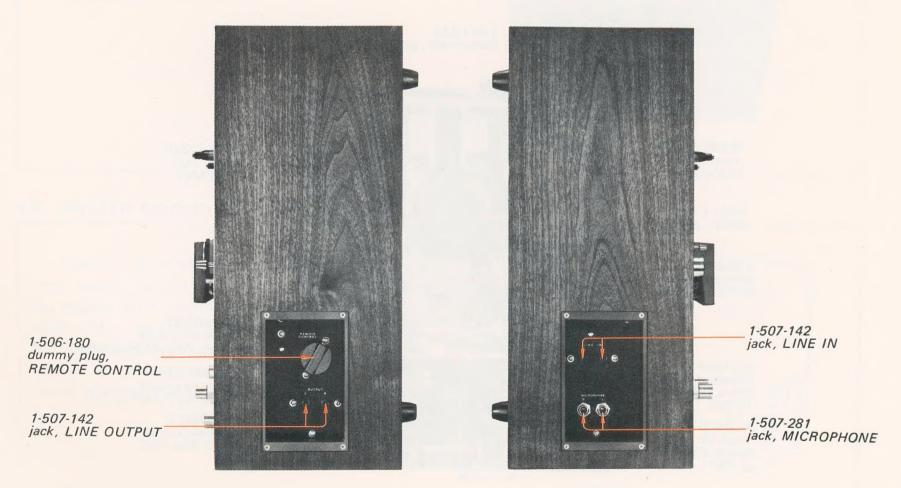


#### 1-3. MAJOR PARTS LOCATIONS

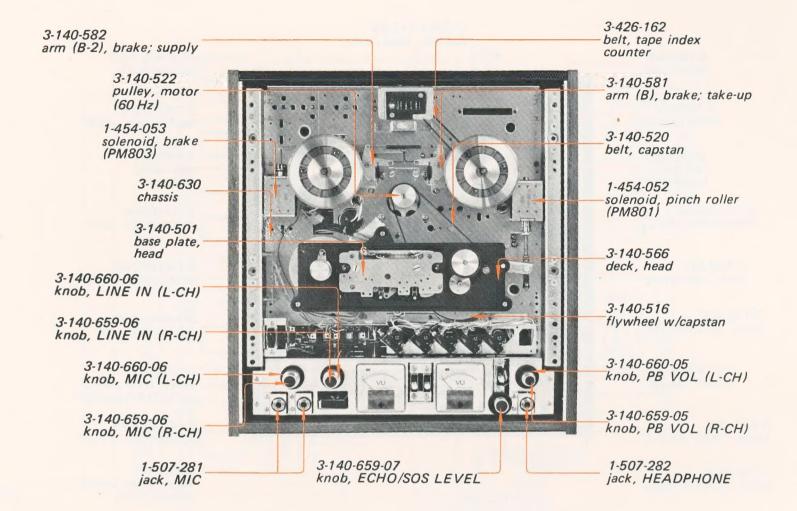
Cabinet - Top View -



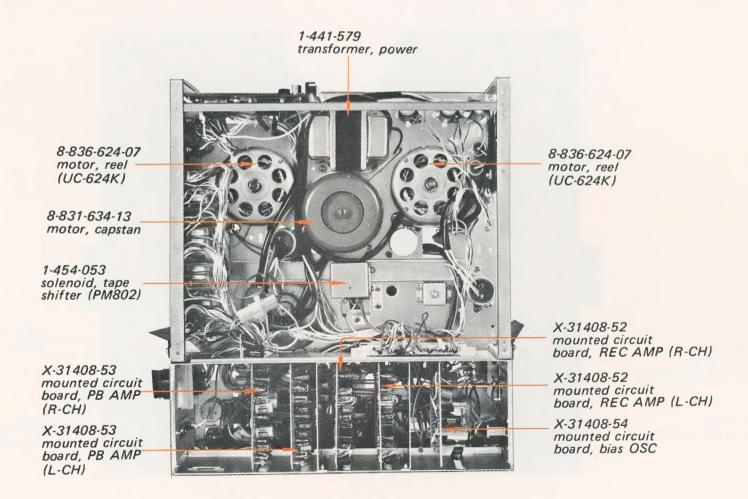
Cabinet - Side Views -



#### Chassis - Top View -



#### Chassis - Bottom View -



### SECTION 2 DISASSEMBLY

#### 2-1. REEL PANEL REMOVAL

- (1) Remove the four reel panel holding screws shown with A in Fig. 2-1.
- (2) Remove the reel panel.



Reel panel removal

#### 2-2. CABINET REMOVAL

- (1) Remove the six screws shown with • in Fig. 2-2.
- Remove the dummy plug for the remote (2) control by pulling straight up.
- Remove the chassis from the cabinet.

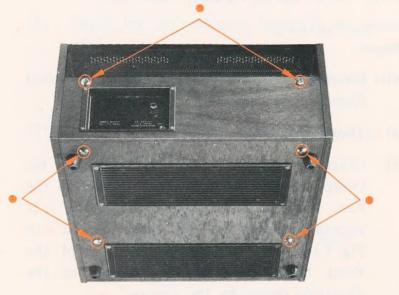


Fig. 2-2. Cabinet removal

#### 2-3. PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD REMOVAL

Remove the ventilator by taking off the four wood screws (⊕K4×16). See Fig. 2-3. Pull off the printed circuit boards, PB AMP, REC AMP and BIAS OSC. Here the voltage check can be made by removing the cabinet or by using the special jig without the cabinet removed. Remove other printed circuit boards, referring to the cabinet removal.

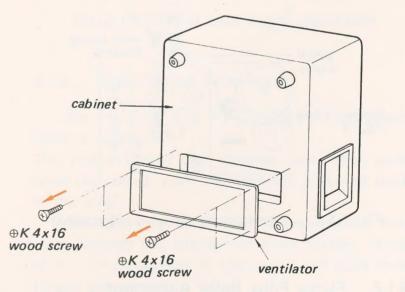


Fig. 2-3. Printed circuit board removal

# SECTION 3 ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES

#### 3-1. MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT

brake adjustment

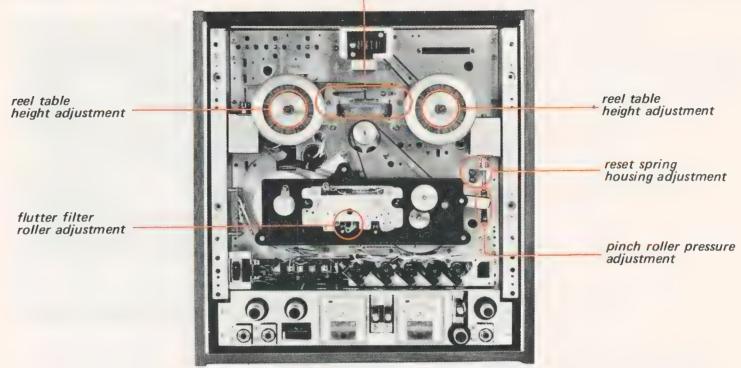


Fig. 3-1-1. Adjusting parts location

#### 3-1-1. Reset Spring Housing Adjustment

See Fig. 3-1-2.

#### Steps:

- (1) Remove the Reel Panel. See "Reel Panel Removal" in page 11.
- (2) Thread a tape.
- (3) Check for approx. 1 mm (3/64") clearance between the tape and the Pinch Roller in the Fast Forward and the Rewind mode. If necessary, loosen the two screws marked ▲ in Fig. 3-1-2, and adjust the position of the Reset Spring Housing by moving in the directions shown by the arrows.
- (4) After the adjustment, apply lock paint to the adjusting screws.

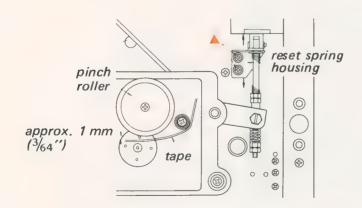


Fig. 3-1-2. , Reset spring housing adjustment

3-1-2. Flutter Filter Roller Adjustment See Fig. 3-1-3.

#### Steps:

- (1) Remove the Head Cover.
- (2) Thread a tape and set the unit to the play mode.
- (3) Adjust the height of the Flutter Filter Roller by the screws marked A and in Fig. 3-1-3 so that the tape runs through the middle of the Flutter Filter Roller.
- (4) Turn the screw marked in Fig. 3-1-3 to perform the azimuth adjustment of the Flutter Filter Roller.
- (5) For zenith adjustment turn the two screws marked ▲ in Fig. 3-1-3 to contact the tape uniformly with the record and playback heads.
- (6) Make sure that the Flutter Filter Roller smoothly rotates during tape running. Apply lock paint to the adjusting screws.

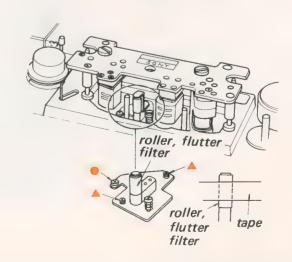


Fig. 3-1-3. Flutter filter roller adjustment

#### 3-1-3. Pinch Roller Pressure Adjustment

See Fig. 3-1-4 and 3-1-5. This adjustment should be made after the Reset Spring Housing Adjustment.

#### Steps:

- (1) Remove the Reel Panel.
- (2) Set the unit to the paly mode.
- (3) Adjust the adjusting nut (A) for 1 mm (3/64") clearance between the Link Shaft and the adjusting nut (A). See Fig. 3-1-4.
- (4) Make a loop with a piece of string and attach the spring scale to the Pinch Roller Shaft with the loop of string. See Fig. 3-1-5. Pull the scale horizontally in the direction shown by the arrow. The Capstan Shaft, Pinch Roller and the spring scale should be in a line. Check the reading when the Pinch Roller just leaves the Capstan Shaft.
- (5) Adjust the adjusting nut (B) for  $2.5\pm0.2$  kg (5 to 61b).
- (6) Repeat steps 3 to 5 several times.
- (7) After adjustment lock the adjusting nut (B) by the lock nut (B), and the adjusting nut (A) by the lock nut (A). (Be careful not to move the adjusting nuts.)

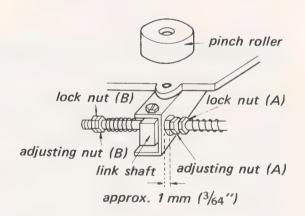


Fig. 3-1-4. Pinch roller pressure adjustment (1)

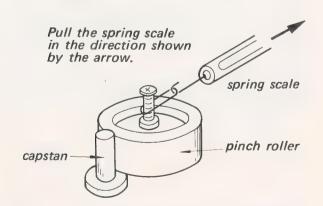


Fig. 3-1-5. Pinch roller pressure adjustment (2)

(8) Make sure that the unit operates normally when a mode is changed from the play to the stop and vice versa several times. If the tape slips, readjust the above steps.

#### 3-1-4. Reel Table Height Adjustment

#### Steps:

- (1) Remove the Reel Panel.
- (2) Place a 7-inch reel onto the Reel Table, and thread a tape.
- (3). Set the unit to the play mode.
- (4) Check both reels to see that tape does not touch either flange of the reels. If the tape is not taken up on the mid portion between the upper and the lower flanges of the reel, loosen the set screws with an allen wrench (hexagon socket), and adjust the reel table height.
- (5) Check for the reel table height in the rewind mode.
- (6) Exchange the reels. Check for the reel table height.
- (7) After the adjustment, apply lock paint to the adjusting screws.

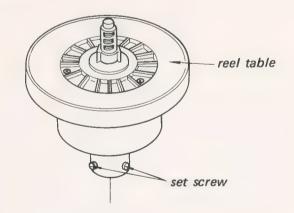


Fig. 3-1-6. Reel table height adjustment

#### 3-1-5. Brake Torque Adjustment

See Fig. 3-1-7 and 3-1-8. Brake torque adjustment is required if:

The reel pays out and slackens tape when going from the record, play, fast forward or rewind mode to the stop.

The following adjustment is required for both sides, take-up and supply reel table brakes. Words in < > are applied to the supply reel table brake torque adjustment.

Setup

- (1) Remove the Reel Panel, referring to the "Reel Panel Removal" in page 11.
- (2) Take off the two screws shown by the mark in Fig. 3-1-7, and remove the Reel Table.

Counterclockwise < Clockwise > Brake Torque Adjustment

#### Steps:

- (1) Set the unit to the stop mode.
- (2) Loosen the two screws shown by the mark ▲ in Fig. 3-1-7.
- (3) Adjust by positioning the Brake Arm horizontally so that the one-fourth part of the Brake Lining from the end of bent portion contacts with the Brake Drum (See Fig. 3-1-7).
- (4) Fix the two screws shown by the mark ▲ in Fig. 3-1-7, tentatively.
- (5) Place an empty reel with string wound several turns counterclockwise < clockwise > on the hub (44 mm dia) onto the reel table. Tie the string to the spring scale. Pull the spring scale horizontally and at a constant speed. Check the reading for brake torque. It should be 300 g-cm to 500 g-cm (4.2 oz-inch to 7.0 oz-inch). Adjust the position of the Brake Arm by loosening the two screws shown by the mark ▲ in Fig. 3-1-7, if necessary, to obtain the specified brake torque and then fix the two screws.
- (6) Set the unit to the play mode. Check that the clearance between the Brake Lining and the Brake Drum is 0.5 mm (1/64"). To obtain the specified clearance, loosen the two screws shown by the mark in Fig. 3-1-8, and adjust the brake arm (A) by moving in the directions shown by the arrows in Fig. 3-1-8.
- (7) If necessary, bend the Link Rod (B) in the directions shown by the arrows in Fig. 3-1-8.

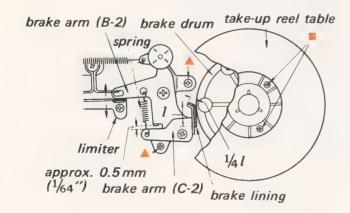


Fig. 3-1-7. Brake torque adjustment (1)

Clockwise < Counterclockwise > Brake Torque Adjustment

Steps:

- (1) Set the unit to the stop mode.
- (2) Place an empty reel with string wound several turns clockwise  $\leq$  counterclockwise  $\geq$  on the hub (44 mm dia) onto the reel table. Tie the string to the spring scale. Pull the spring scale horizontally and at a constant speed. Check the reading for brake torque. It should be 1,000 g-cm to 1,400 g-cm (14 oz-inch to 19 oz-inch). Bend the Limiter in the direction shown by the arrows in Fig. 3-1-7 to obtain the specified brake torque.
- (3) Make sure that the Brake Arm (B-2) contacts with the Limiter and that the clearance between the convex part of the Brake Arm B-2 < B > and the Brake Arm C-2 < C > is 0.5 mm (1/64") or more as shown in Fig. 3-1-7 & Fig. 3-1-8.
- (4) If the clearance is less than 0.5 mm (1/64"), expand the spring shown in Fig. 3-1-7 & Fig. 3-1-8.

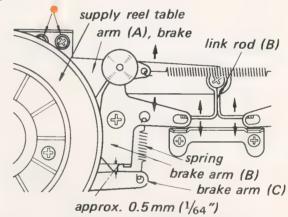


Fig. 3-1-8. Brake torque adjustment (2)

- 3-1-6. Reel Motor Torque Adjustment
  Set the tape speed to 7½ ips (19 cm/s).
- 1. Take-Up Motor Torque Adjustment Steps:
  - (1) Place the reel with string wound several turns clockwise on the hub (44 mm dia) onto the Take-up Reel Table. Tie the string to the spring scale.
  - (2) Set the unit to the play mode. Pull the spring scale and then allow to take up the string on the reel while approaching the scale to the reel at the same speed of tape running. Adjust R803 by sliding the band for 260 to 280 g-cm (3.6 to 3.9 oz-inch) on the spring scale. See Fig. 3-1-9.

Note: Read the scale while moving it.

#### 2. Back Tension Torque Adjustment

#### Steps:

- (1) Place the empty hub with string wound several turns counterclockwise on the hub (44 mm dia) onto the Supply Reel Table. Tie the string to the spring scale.
- (2) Set the unit to the play mode. Pull the spring scale at the same speed of tape running. Adjust R802 by sliding the band for 240 to 280 g-cm (3.3 to 3.9 oz-inch) on the spring scale. See Fig. 3-1-9.

Note: Read the scale while pulling it.

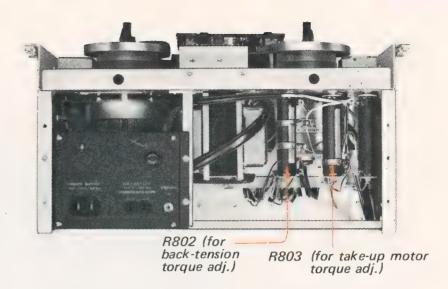


Fig. 3-1-9. Adjusting parts location for reel motor torque adjustment

#### 3-2. MAINTENANCE

#### 3-2-1. Lubrication

Use light machine oil and lubricate the pinch roller shaft and capstan drive motor lubricating hole. Avoid excessive lubrication. It will cause slippage of the mechanism. If the oil should spill on the pinch roller or the rubber belt, wipe it off immediately with denatured alcohol. To lubricate them, proceed as follows:

- (1) Remove the head cover and the screw securing pinch roller and then lubricate the pinch roller shaft with one drop of light machine oil.
- (2) Remove the reel panel and lubricate the motor lubricating hole with several drops of light machine oil.

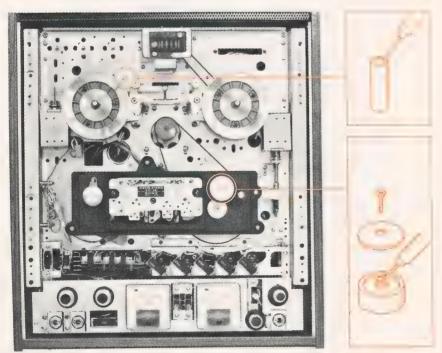


Fig. 3-2-1. Lubrication

#### 3-2-2. Cleaning

Dusts and dirts which were brought by tape may stick to the core of the record, playback or erase head, and they may deteriorate performance of the playback head. So wipe off the surface of head which contacts tape, with a clean and soft cloth dampened with denatured alcohol. To insure proper operation, the heads should be cleaned at least once during each ten hours of actual operation.

#### CAUTION

Do not use any other solvent on the head as some will damage the material which binds the head laminations together. Also do not use any metallic device which will scratch the head.

At the same time, clean capstan, rubber belt, pinch roller, tape guide, flutter filter roller and stabilizing shaft.

#### 3-2-3. Demagnetizing

The record and playback heads may occasionally aquire a degree of permanent magnetization, which will result in an increase of noise level, distortion of any recorded signal, and a gradual erasure of high frequency on any recorded tape which passed over them. These heads may be easily demagnetized with a SONY head demagnetizer HE-2 (optional accessory) or equivalent.

To demagnetize the heads, proceed as follows: Steps:

- (1) Remove the head cover.
- (2) Make sure that power switch on the TC-650 is in the OFF position.
- (3) Connect the demagnetizer to ac power source.
  - Pring the tips of the demagnetizer in close proximity to, but not in contact with, the heads so that the tips straddle the gap in the center of the head, run the tips up and down the heads several times, and then slowly withdraw the demagnetizer.

#### CAUTION

Do not bring magnet close to heads.

#### 3-3. ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENT

#### Precaution:

Before making the adjustment, read the following carefully.

- (1) Set the PB VOL control to the position where the VTVM indicates 0 dB (0.775 V) when playing back the first tone (400 Hz, 0 dB) of SONY alignment tape J-19-F2, except the dummy coil and the bias trap coil adjustments.
- (2) Set the switches to the position indicated below, unless otherwise specified.

- (3) Clean the heads with soft cloth dampened with denatured alcohol and also demagnetize them with a demagnetizer.
- (4) A new tape or a sufficiently-demagnetized tape should be used as a blank test tape.
- (5) The test equipments needed for the adjustment are as follows:

Audio oscillator Attenuator  $600\,\Omega$  and  $100\,k\Omega$  resistors VTVM Non-magnetic screwdriver SONY alignment tapes, J-19-F2 and J-9-F1 Blank tape SONY SLH blank tape

- (6) Connect the VTVM and the  $100 \, k\Omega$  resistor in parallel with LINE OUT jack, except the dummy coil adjustment.
- (7) SONY alignment tapes contain the following information in the sequence indicated.

tone	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
J-19-F <sub>2</sub>	400 Hz	400 Hz	10 kHz	12.5 kHz	7 kHz	80 Hz	40 Hz
	0 dB	-10 dB	-10 dB	-10 dB	-10 dB	-10 dB	-10 dB
J-9-F1	5 kHz	400 Hz	400 Hz	5 kHz	3 kHz	200 Hz	80 Hz
	-10 dB	0 dB	-10 dB	-10 dB	-10 dB	-10 dB	-10 dB

(8) Reference No. in the parentheses are applied to R-CH adjustment.

#### 3-3-1. Head Adjustment

Avoid making any adjustment other than azimuth adjustment, as special equipments are required for any other head-adjustment.

# Playback Head Azimuth Adjustment Steps:

- (1) Thread the SONY alignment tape (J-19-F<sub>2</sub>) onto the unit.
- (2) Set the tape speed to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ips (19 cm/s).
- (3) Make the connections as shown in Fig. 3-3-1.
- (4) Loosen the azimuth adjusting screws of A block (or B block) equally.
- (5) Play back the third tone (10 kHz) of the alignment tape. Adjust the azimuth adjusting screws (⊕ SC 2×3) of B block (or A block) for maximum reading on the VTVM at both channels by tightening or loosening equally. Tighten the screws of A block (or B block) after the correct azimuth angle has been obtained.
- (6) Apply lock paint to the screws.

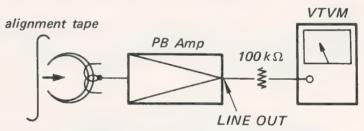


Fig. 3-3-1. Head adjustment setup

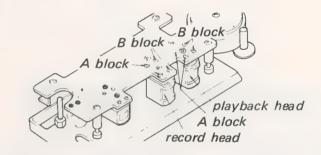


Fig. 3-3-2. Adjusting parts location

#### Record Head Azimuth Adjustment

Perform this adjustment after that for the playback head was done.

#### Steps:

- (1) Thread a blank tape.
- (2) Deliver a 15 kHz signal of -20 dB (77.5 mV) from the audio oscillator to the LINE IN jack, and then set the unit to the record mode.
- (3) Adjust the azimuth adjusting screws for maximum reading on the VTVM at both channels in the same way as in the Playback Head Azimuth Adjustment.
- (4) Apply lock paint to the screws.

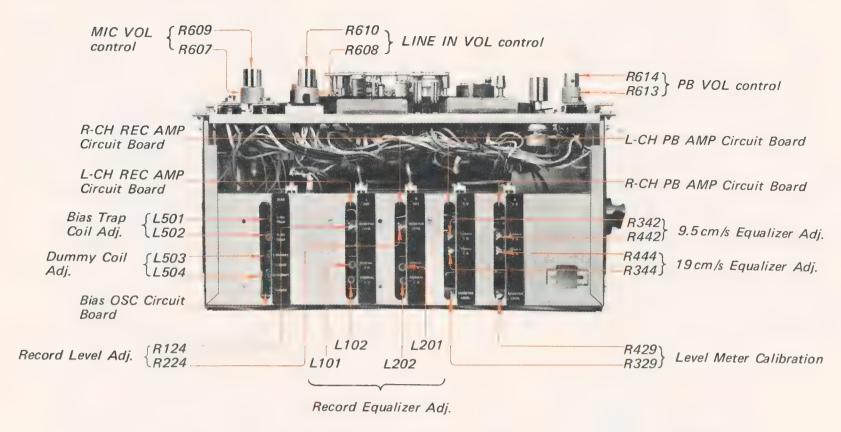


Fig. 3-3-3. Adjusting parts locations

#### 3-3-2. Level Meter Calibration

#### Steps:

- (1) Place the unit in FWD mode.
- (2) Set the PB VOL control to the position indicated in the Precaution on page 16.
- (3) Play back the first tone (400 Hz, 0 dB) of SONY alignment tape J-19-F<sub>2</sub>.
- (4) Adjust R329 (R429) so that the level meter indicates 0 VU.

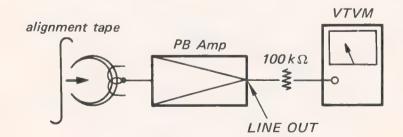


Fig. 3-3-4. Level meter calibration setup

### 3-3-3. PB Equalizer Adjustment

#### Steps:

- (1) Set the TAPE SPEED switch to 19 cm/s  $(7^{1}/_{2} \text{ ips})$ .
- (2) Play back the second tone (400 Hz, -10 dB) of the SONY alignment tape J-19-F<sub>2</sub>.

- (3) Be sure that the VTVM indicates -10 dB (0.24 V).
- (4) Play back the third tone (10 kHz, -10 dB) and the fourth tone (12.5 kHz, -10 dB) of SONY alignment tape J-19-F<sub>2</sub>.
- (5) Adjust R344 (R444) so that the VTVM indicates -10 dB (0.24 V) against each frequency.
- (6) Change the TAPE SPEED switch to 9.5 cm/s (33/4 ips).
- (7) Play back the third tone (400 Hz, -10 dB) of SONY alignment tape J-9-F1.
- (8) Be sure that the VTVM indicates  $-10 \, dB$  (0.24 V).
- (9) Play back the fourth tone (5 kHz, -10 dB) of SONY alignment tape J-9-F1.
- (10) Adjust R<sub>342</sub> (R<sub>442</sub>) so that the VTVM indicates -10 dB (0.24 V).

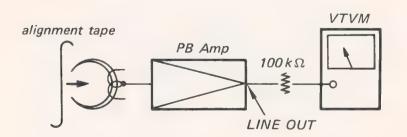


Fig. 3-3-5. PB equalizer adjustment setup

#### 3-3-4. Dummy Coil Adjustment

#### Steps:

- (1) Pull out the head cover upwards.
- (2) Connect the VTVM across the terminal No. 3 and 5 (No. 4 and 5) of the head connector (CNJ804) as shown in Fig. 3-3-6.
- (3) Place the unit in stereo-record mode.
- (4) Memorize the VTVM reading.
- (5) Set L-CH (R-CH) only in record mode.
- (6) Adjust Lso3 (Lso4) so that the VTVM reading across the terminal No.3 and 5 (No.4 and 5) is the same as the value obtained in the step (4).

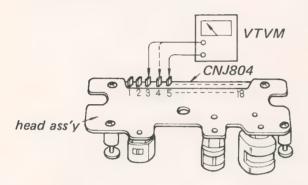


Fig. 3-3-6. Dummy coil adjustment setup

#### 3-3-5. Bias Trap Coil Adjustment

Note: This adjustment is necessary only when the trap coil is replaced.

Turn the core until the head surface of the core is even with the upper edge of the bobbin.

#### 3-3-6. Record Bias Adjustment

#### Steps:

- (1) Be sure that the dummy coil adjustment has been made.
- (2) Set the PB VOL control to the position indicated in the Precaution on page 16 and thread a blank tape.
- (3) Deliver a 1 kHz signal of -60 dB (0.775 mV) into the MIC jack.
- (4) Set the MONITOR switch to "SOURCE".
- (5) Adjust the MIC volume control so that the VTVM indicates 0 dB (0.775 V).
- (6) Change the MONITOR switch to "TAPE".
- (7) Place the unit in stereo-record mode and record the signal on the blank tape.

- (8) Turn the trimmer capacitor C511 (C512) clockwise to the full and return it several times.
- (9) Turn C511 (C512) clockwise slowly, then the VTVM reading will go up and reaching a maximum, and then falling again.
   Continue to turn C511 (C512) until the VTVM reads 0.5 dB below the maximum reading.

**Note:** After this adjustment, be sure to make the record equalizer adjustment.

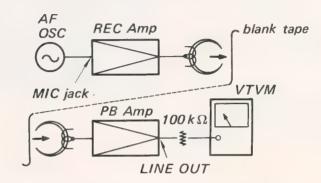


Fig. 3-3-7. Record bias adjustment setup

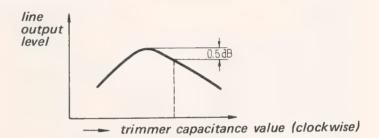


Fig. 3-3-8. Record bias characteristics

# 3-3-7. Record Level Adjustment Steps:

- (1) Thread a blank tape.
- (2) Deliver a 1 kHz signal of -60 dB (0.775 mV) into the MIC jack.
- (3) Set the MONITOR switch to "SOURCE".
- (4) Adjust the MIC volume control so that the VTVM indicates 0 dB (0.775 V).
- (5) Change the MONITOR switch to "TAPE".
- (6) Place the unit in stereo-record mode.
- (7) Adjust  $R_{124}$  ( $R_{224}$ ) so that the VTVM indicates 0 dB (0.775 V).

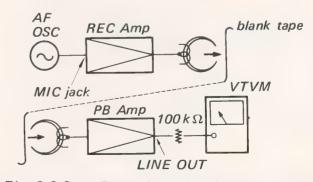


Fig. 3-3-9. Record level adjustment setup

#### 3-3-8. Record Equalizer Adjustment

#### Steps:

- (1) Set the TAPE SELECTOR switch to "NORMAL".
- (2) Thread a blank tape.
- (3) Deliver a 1 kHz signal of -20 dB (77.5 mV) into the LINE IN jack.
- (4) Place the unit in stereo-record mode.
- (5) Adjust the LINE IN volume control so that the VTVM indicates -20 dB (77.5 mV).
- (6) Change the signal continuously from 1 kHz to 20 kHz.
- (7) Adjust L<sub>102</sub> (L<sub>202</sub>) so that the VTVM indicates -20 dB (77.5 mV) everywhere within the range indicated.
- (8) Change the TAPE SELECTOR switch to "SLH".
- (9) Thread the SLH (SONY Low-noise High-output) tape as a blank tape.
- (10) Deliver a 1 kHz signal of -20 dB (77.5 mV) into the LINE IN jack.
- (11) Place the unit in stereo-record mode.
- (12) Adjust the LINE IN volume control so taht the VTVM indicates -20 dB (77.5 mV).
- (13) Change the signal continuously from 1 kHz to 20 kHz.
- (14) Adjust L101 (L201) so that the VTVM indicates -20 dB (77.5 mV) everywhere within the range indicated.

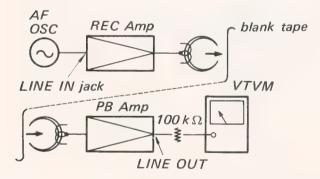


Fig. 3-3-10. Record equalizer adjustment setup

### 3-4. CHANGING FROM 4-TRACK TO 2-TRACK RECORDING AND VICE VERSA

In the TC-650 the recording system can be changed from 4-track to 2-track and vice versa, by replacing a head assembly. Proceed as follows referring to the figures.

**Note:** After the head assembly has been replaced, be sure to make the record bias adjustment.

# Head Assembly Replacement Steps:

- (1) Remove the Head Cover.
- (2) Remove two screws which secure the Head Assembly as shown in Fig. 3-4-1.
- (3) Lift the 4-track (2-track) Head Assembly out of the Head Deck.
- (4) Install the 2-track (4-track) Head Assembly.
- (5) Secure the Head Assembly with the two screws.
- (6) Install the Head Cover.

Part No.

2-track head ass'y: H17-2S 4-track head ass'y: H17-4S

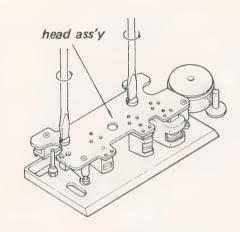


Fig. 3-4-1. Head ass'y removal

- (7) Remove the Ventilator horizontally by taking off the four screws as shown in Fig. 3-4-2.
- (8) Perform the record bias adjustment (See page 18).

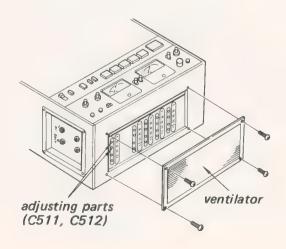
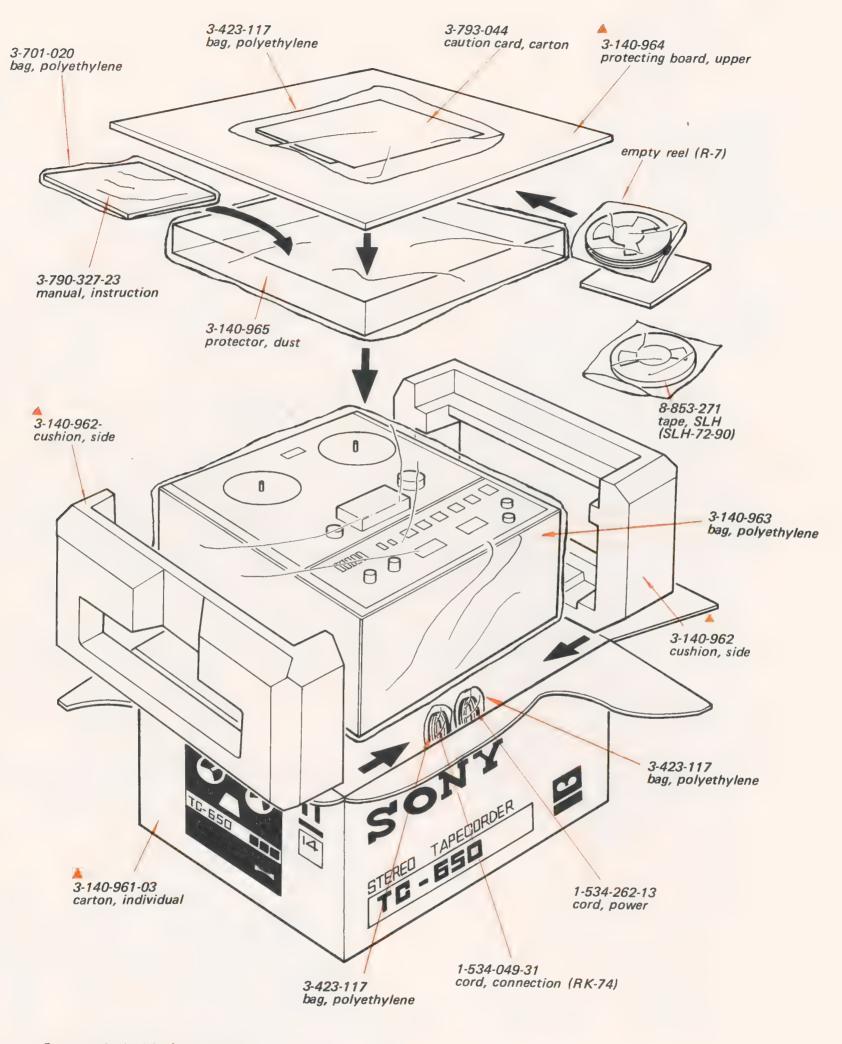


Fig. 3-4-2. Ventilator removal

# SECTION 4 REPACKING



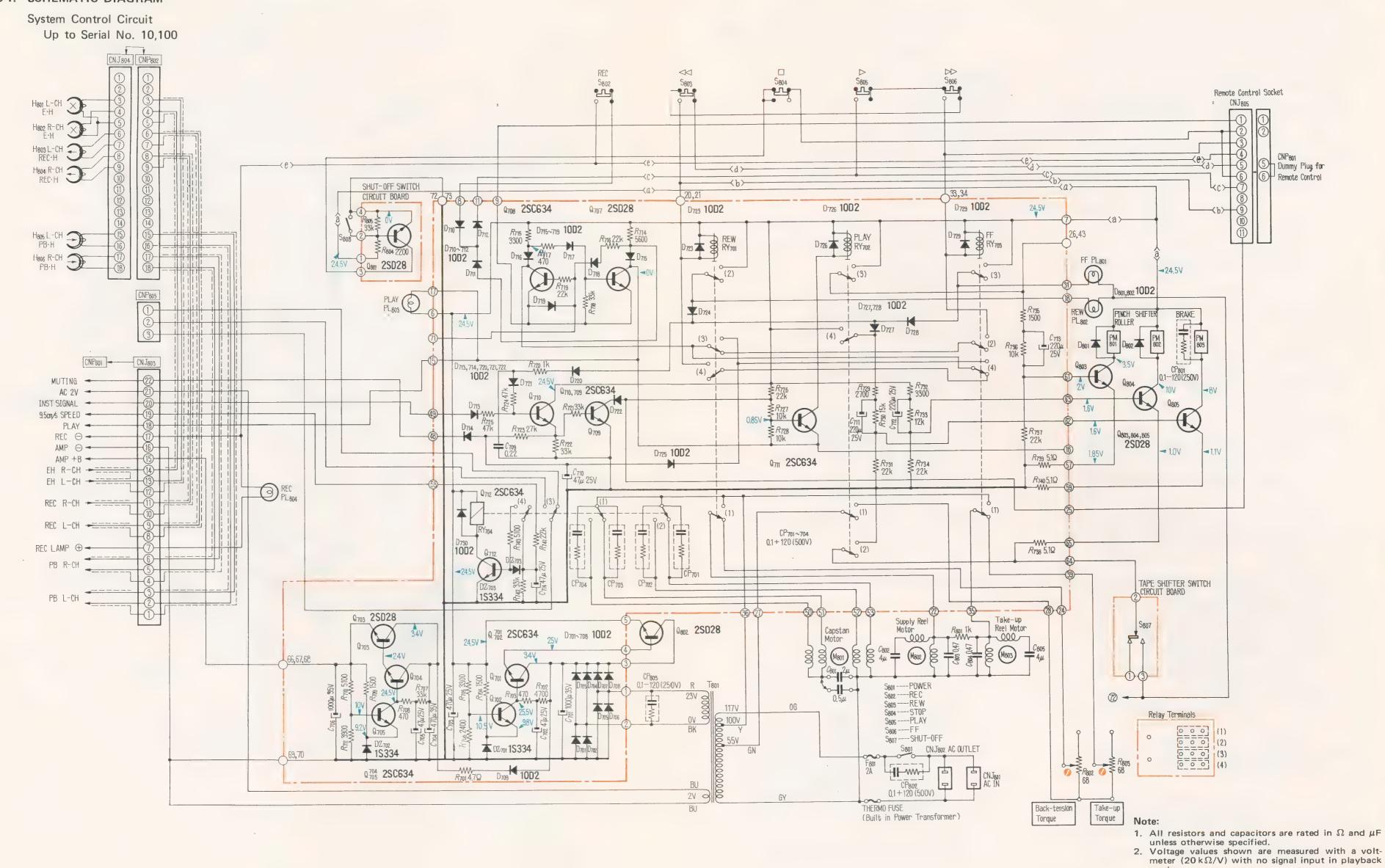
Parts marked with △are included in carton ass'y (X-31428-19).

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# SECTION 5 DIAGRAMS

#### 5-1. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

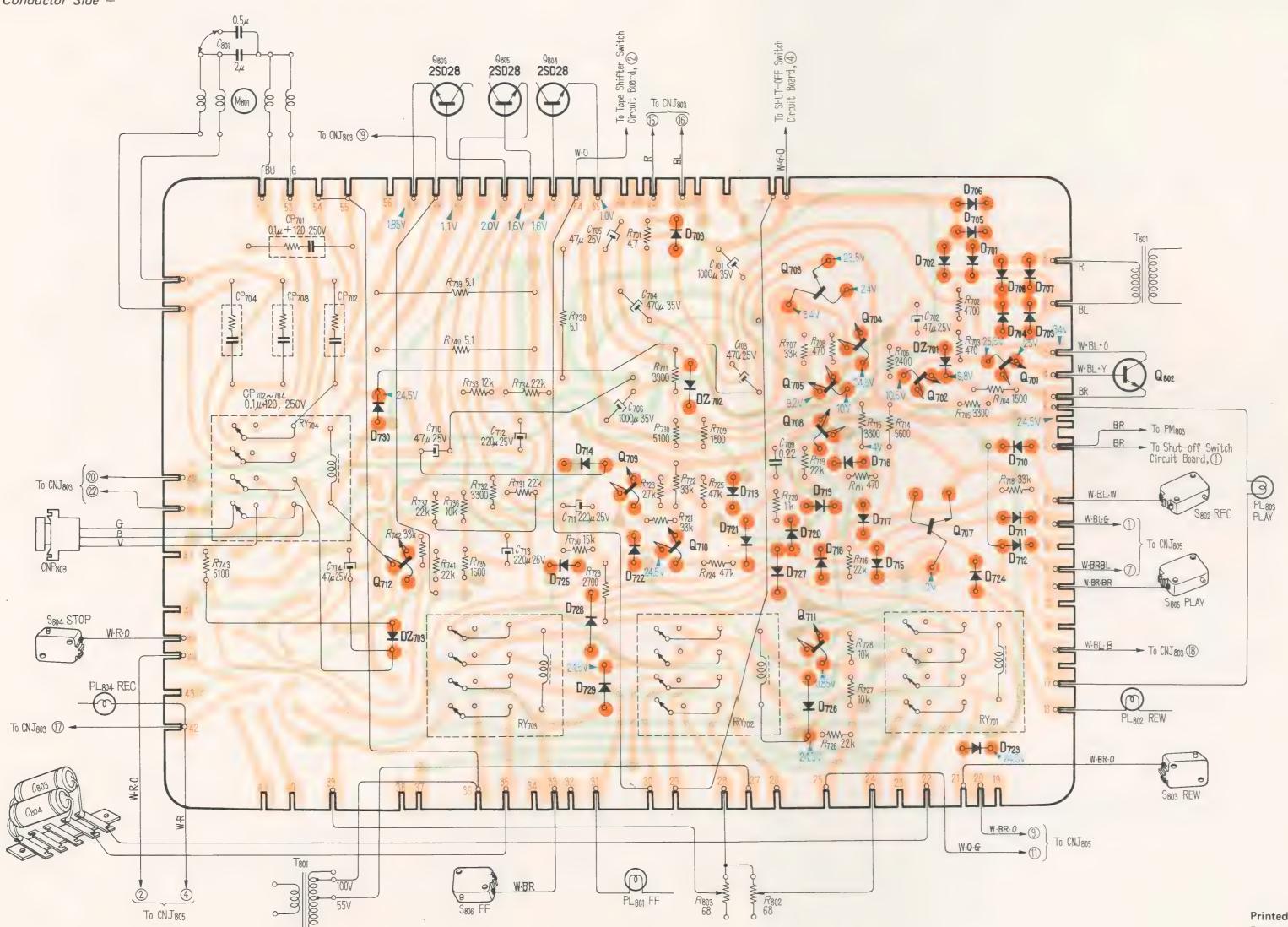


mode.
3. : adjustable

#### 5-2. MOUNTING DIAGRAM

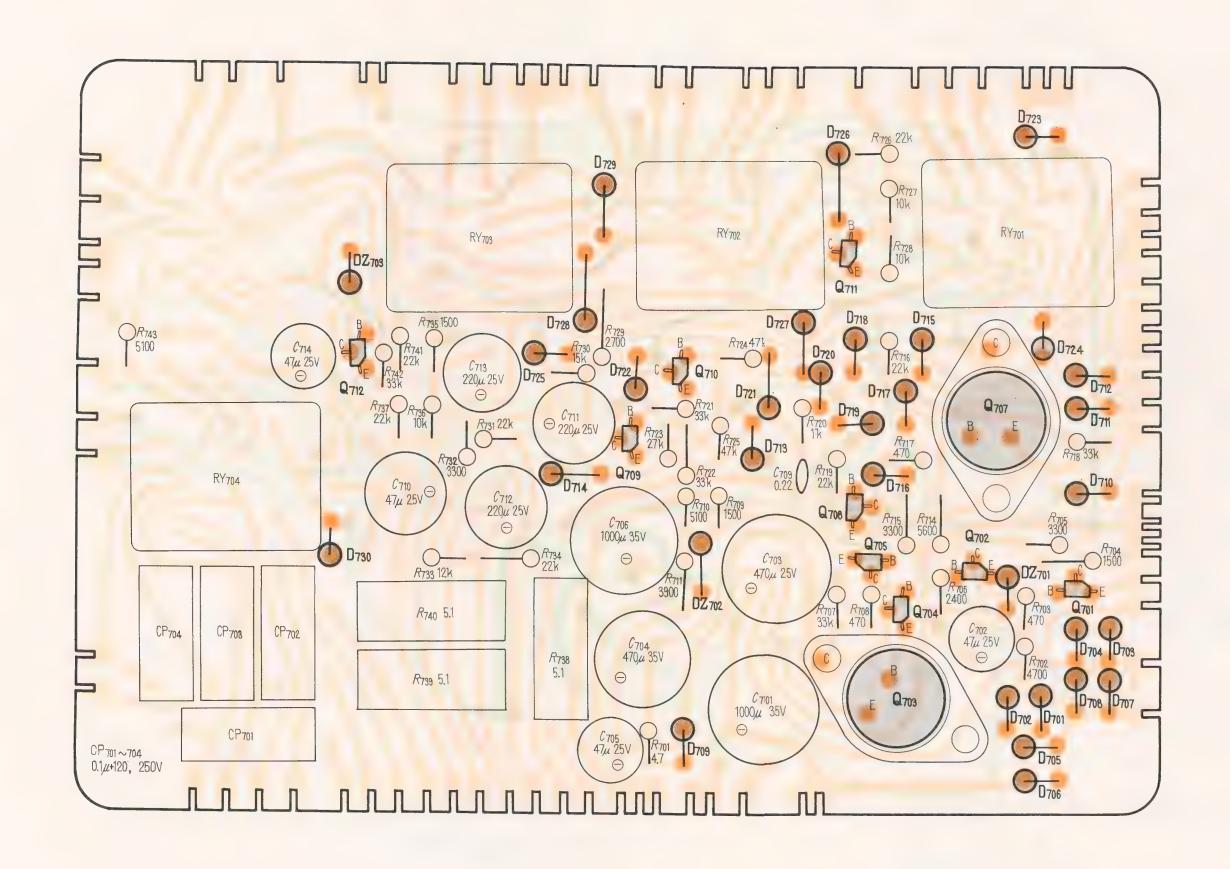
System Control Circuit Board Up to Serial No. 10,100

- Conductor Side -



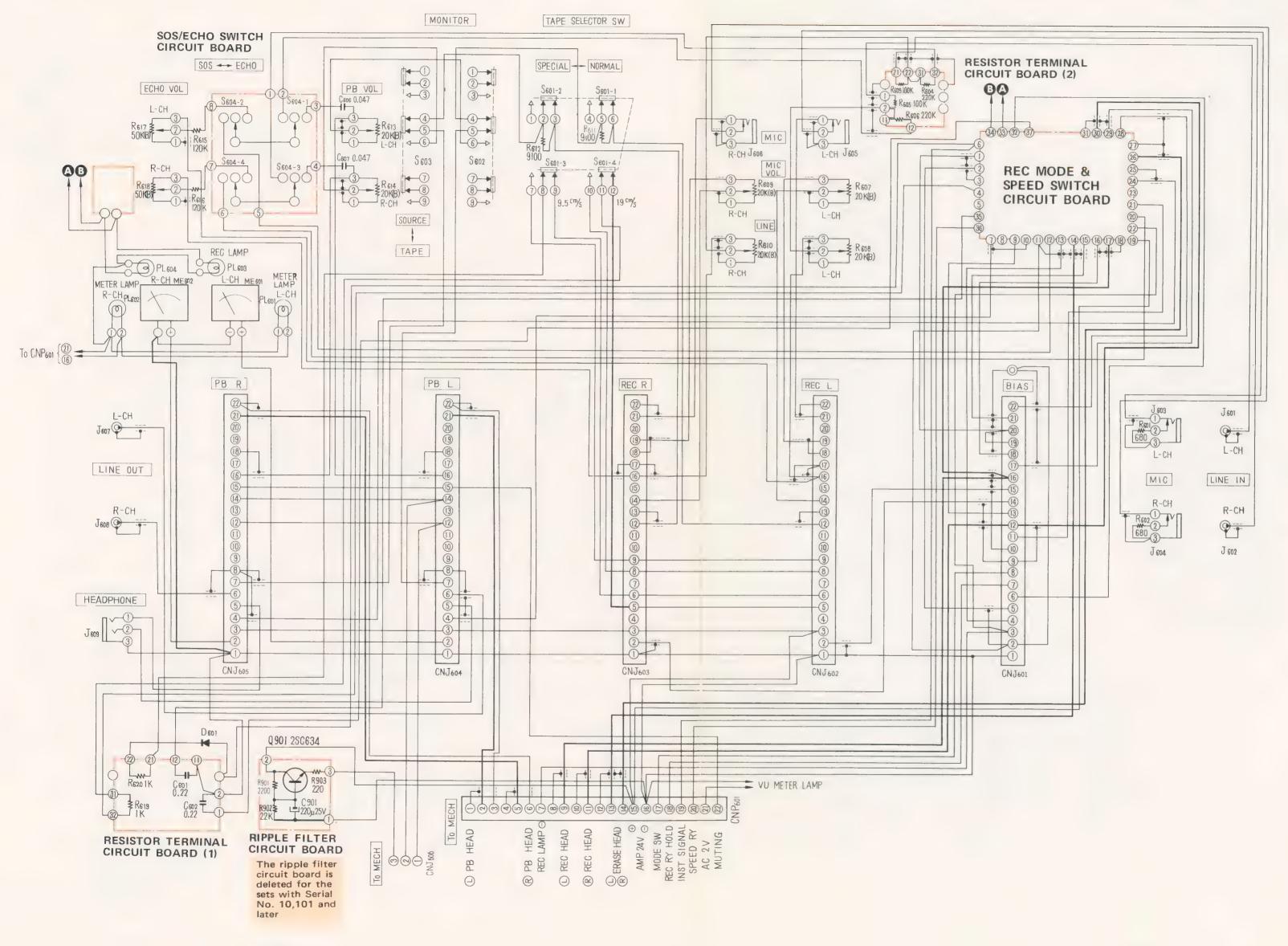
Printed Circuit Board Part No. 1-539-486-11 System Control Circuit Board Up to Serial No. 10,100

- Component Side -



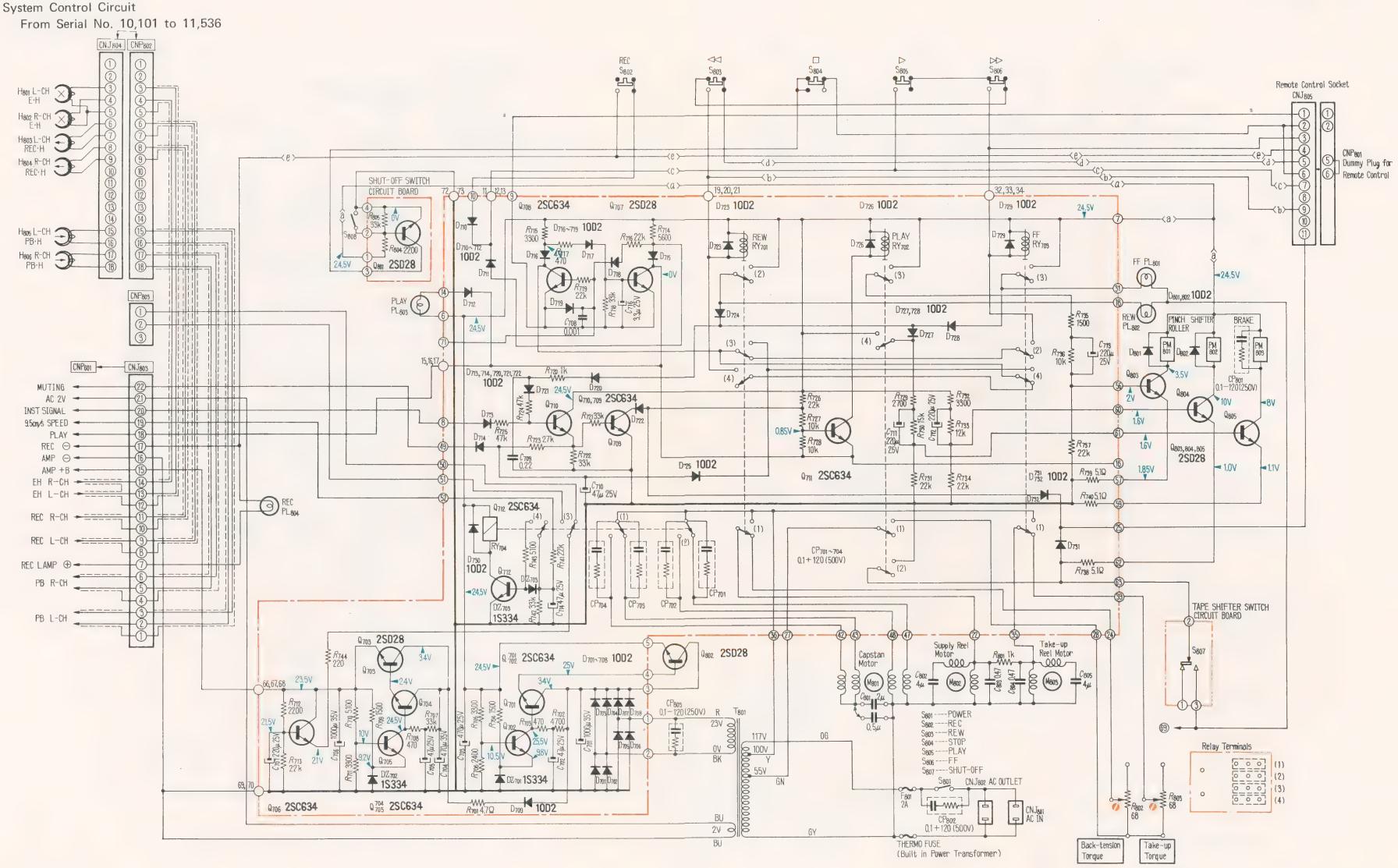
### SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

Amp. Chassis Circuit



#### 5-4. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

**- 29 -**

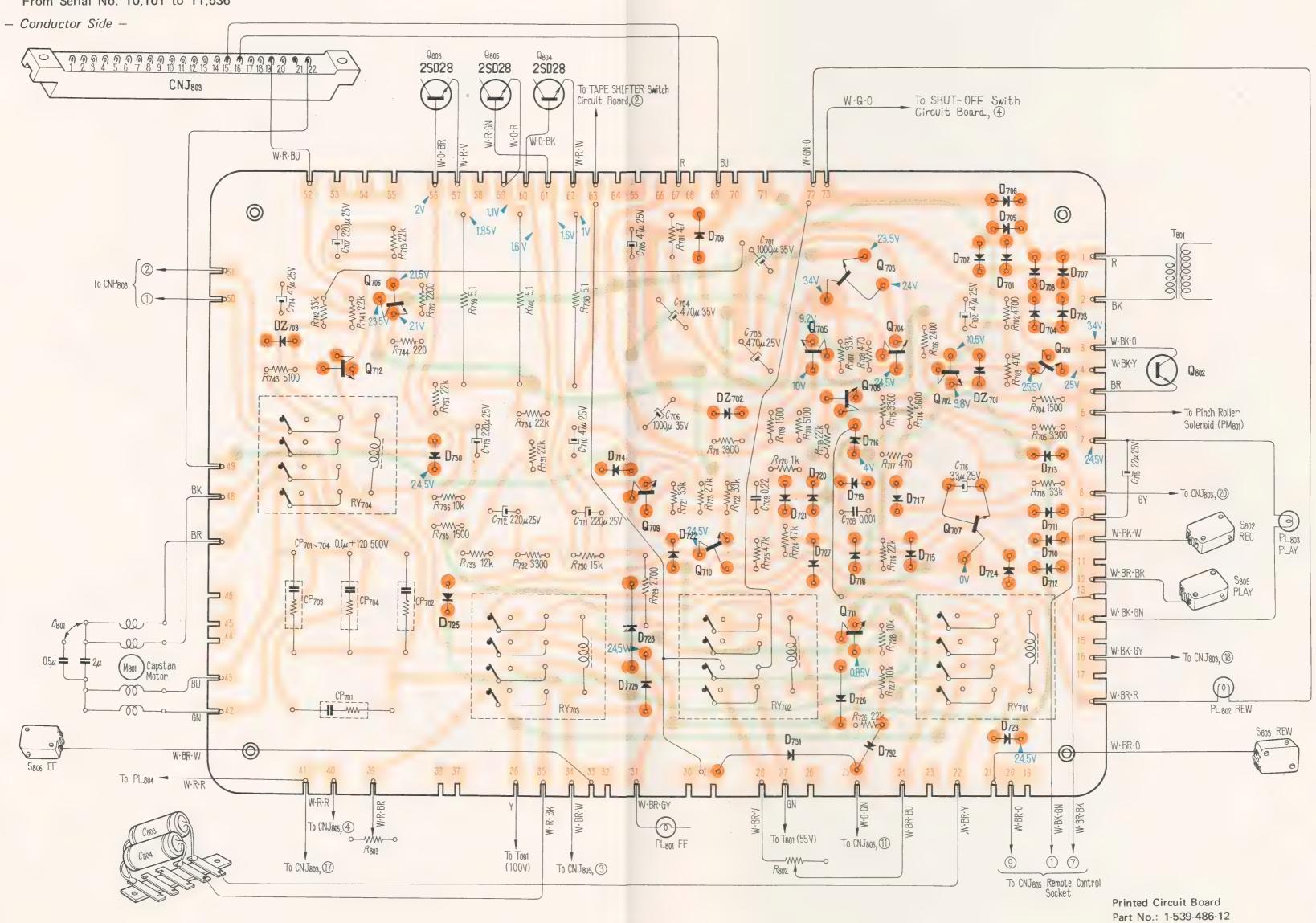


-- 30 --

- 1. All resistors and capacitors are rated in  $\Omega$  and  $\mu {\sf F}$ unless otherwise specified.
- unless otherwise specified.
  Voltage values shown are measured with a voltmeter (20 kΩ/V) with no signal input in playback mode.
  adjustable

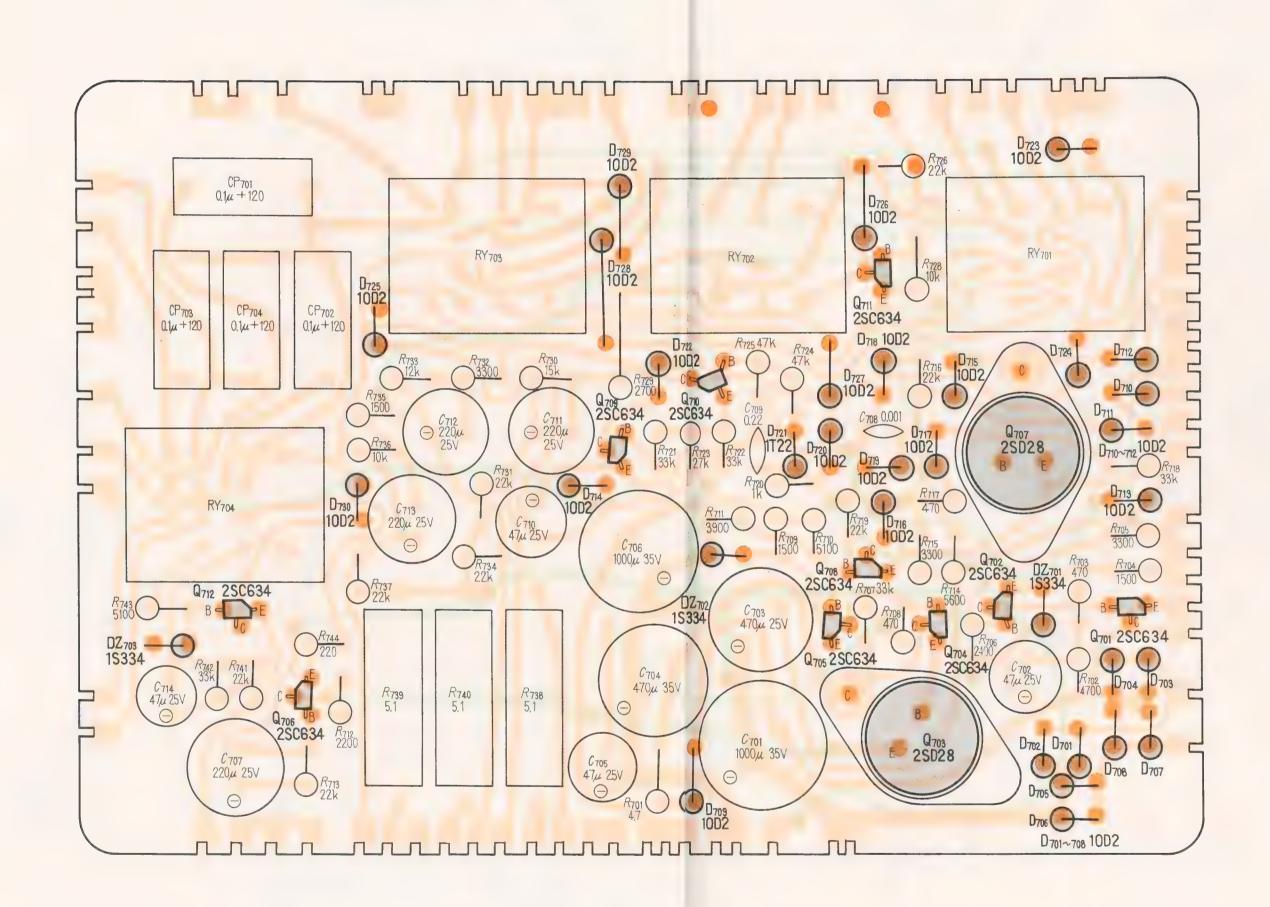
#### 5-5. MOUNTING DIAGRAM

System Control Circuit Board From Serial No. 10,101 to 11,536



System Control Circuit Board From Serial No. 10,101 to 11,536

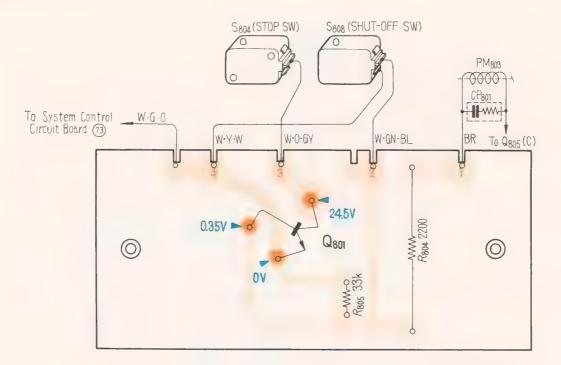
- Component Side -



#### 5-6. MOUNTING DIAGRAM

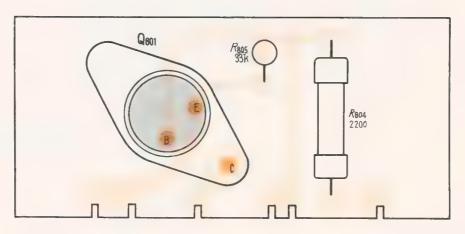
#### 5-6-1. SHUT-OFF Switch Circuit Board

- Conductor Side -



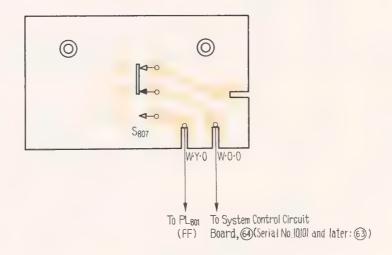
Printed Circuit Board Part No.: 1-539-485-11

- Component Side -



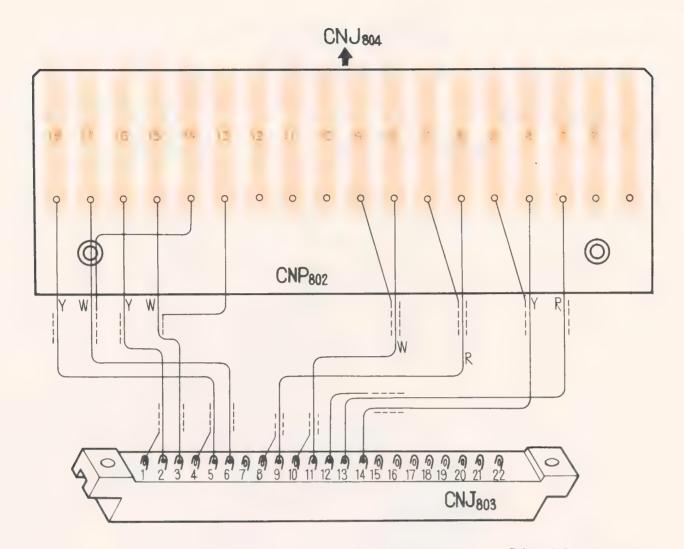
#### 5-6-2. Tape Shifter Switch Circuit Board

- Conductor Side -



Printed Circuit Board Part No.: 1-539-438-12

#### 5-6-3. Head Connector Circuit Board

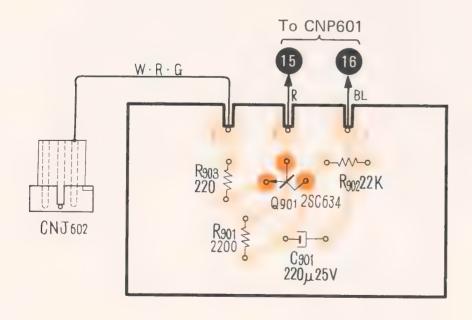


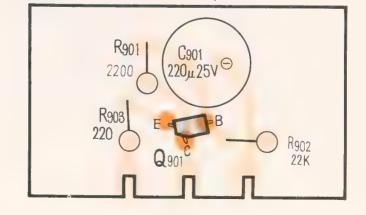
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5-6-4. Ripple Filter Circuit Board Up to Serial No. 10,100

- Conductor Side -

- Component Side -

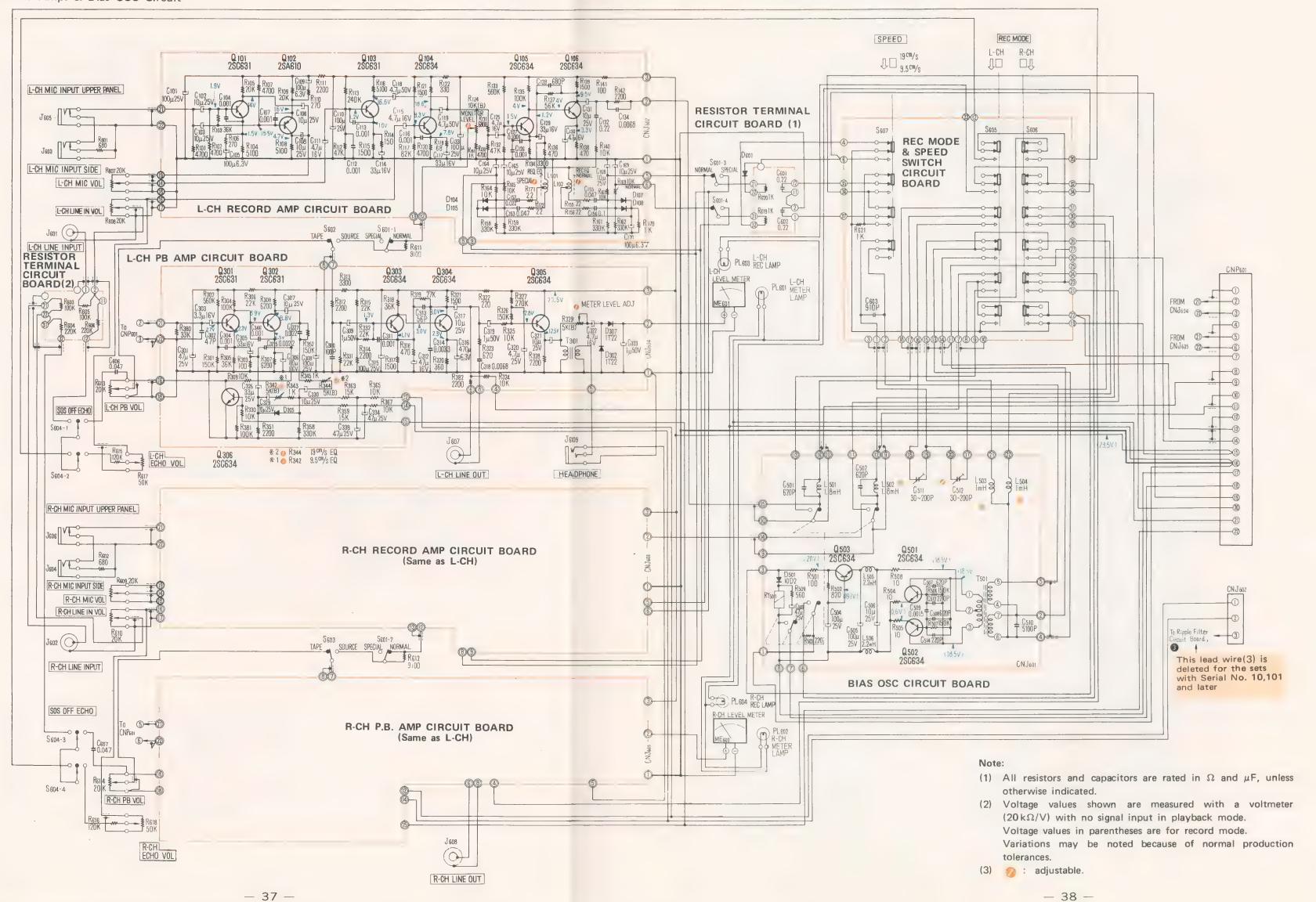




Printed Circuit Board Part No.: 1-539-433-11

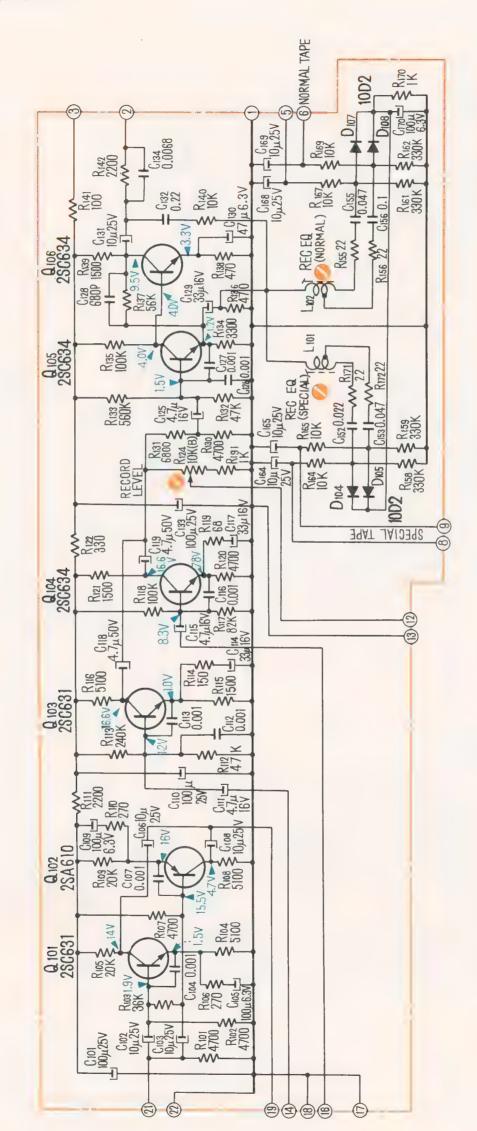
#### 5-7. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

Audio Amp. & Bias OSC Circuit



#### 5-8. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

**REC AMP Circuit** 



### Note:

- 1. All resistors and capacitors are rated in  $\Omega$  and  $\mu {\rm F}$  unless otherwise specified.
  - 2. The letter (B) suffixed to rating value of semi-fixed resistor indicates its characteristic.

Voltage values shown are measured with a voltmeter (20  $k\Omega/V)$  with no signal input in record

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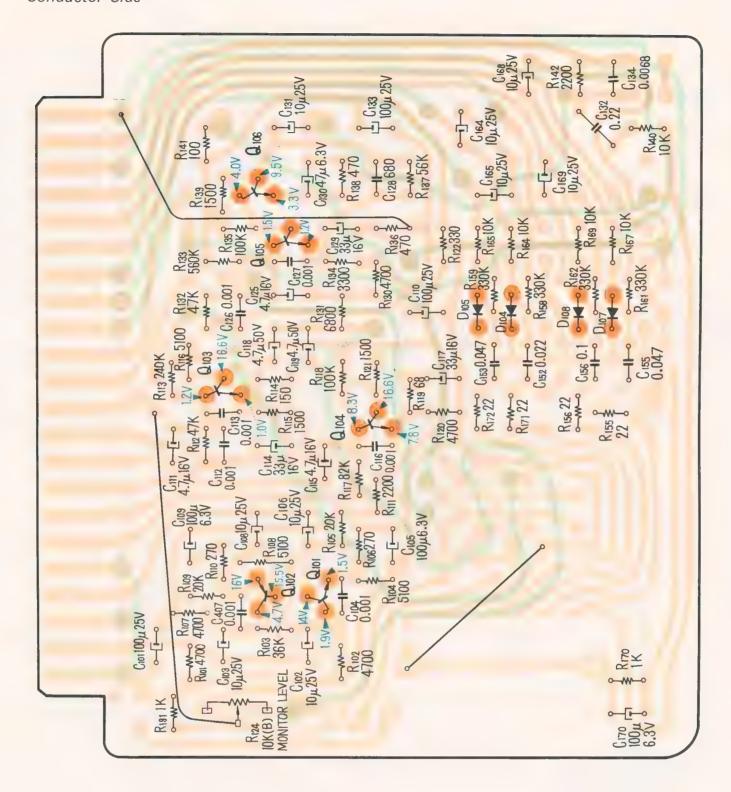
mode.

adjustable.

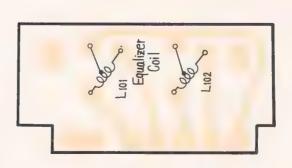
#### 5-9. MOUNTING DIAGRAM

REC AMP Circuit Board

- Conductor Side -



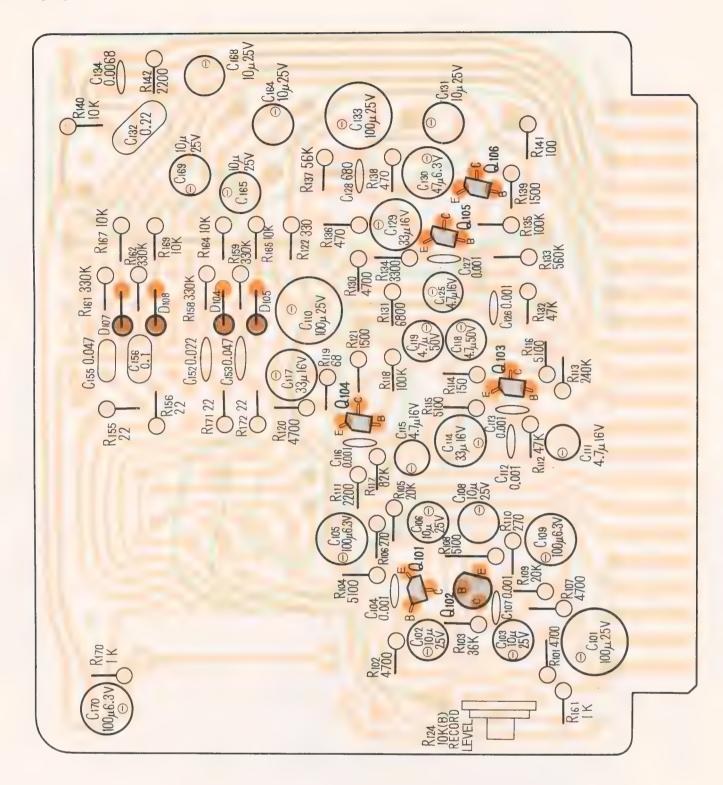
Printed Circuit Board Part No.: 1-539-431-11

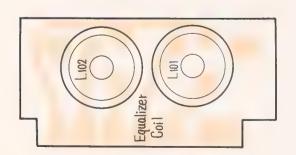


Printed Circuit Board Part No.: 1-539-432-11

### REC AMP Circuit Board

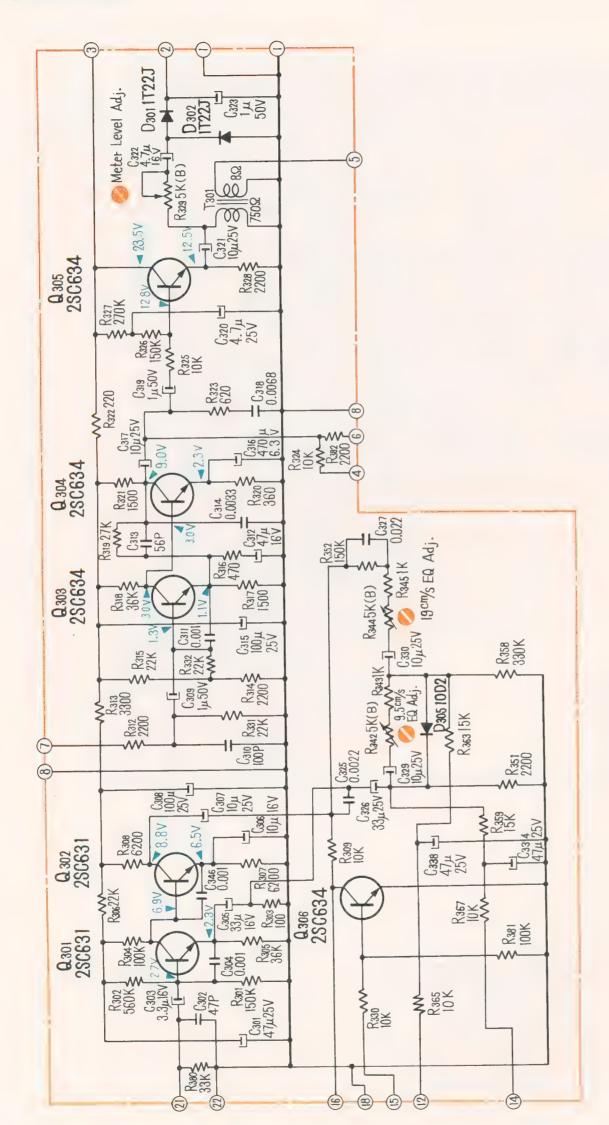
- Component Side -





#### 5-10. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

PB AMP Circuit



Note:

- 1. All resistors and capacitors are rated in  $\Omega$  and  $\mu {\sf F}$ 
  - unless otherwise specified.

    2. The letter (B) suffixed to rating value of semi-fixed
- resistor indicates its characteristic. 3. Voltage values shown are measured with a voltmeter ( $20\,k\Omega/V$ ) with no signal input in playback

o adjustable.

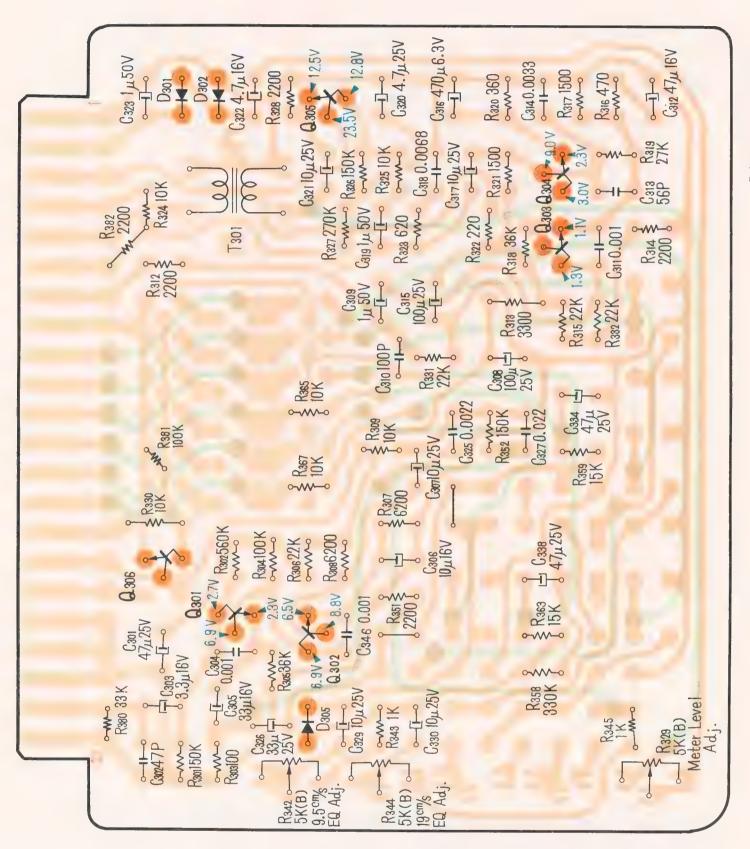
4

mode.

### 5-11. MOUNTING DIAGRAM

PB AMP Circuit Board

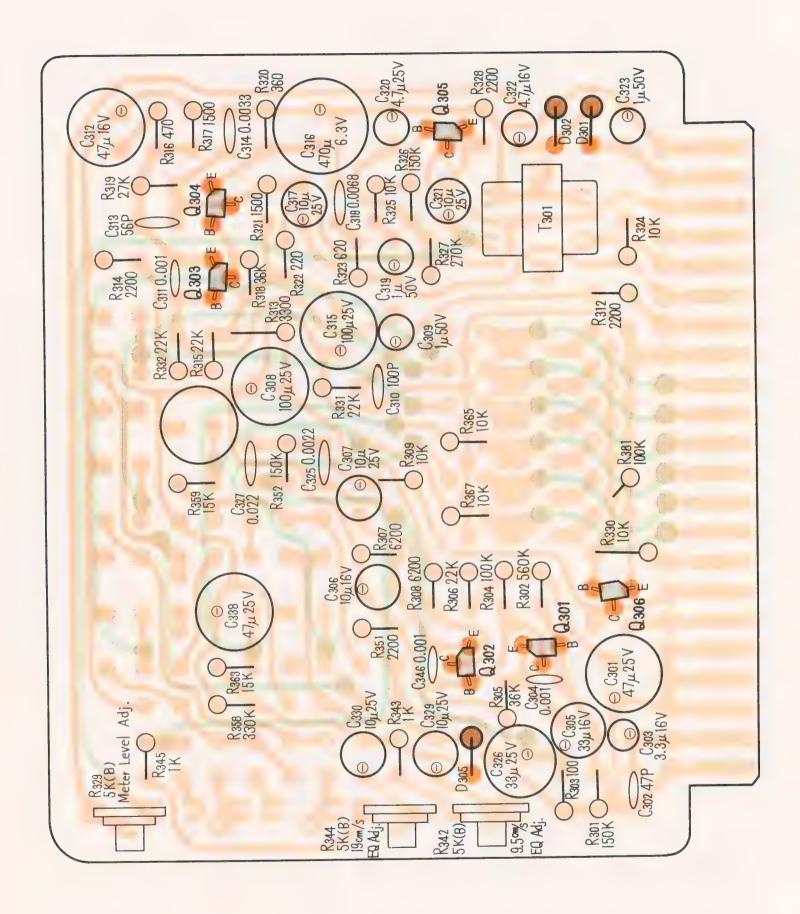
- Conductor Side -



Printed Circuit Board Part No.: 1-539-444-11

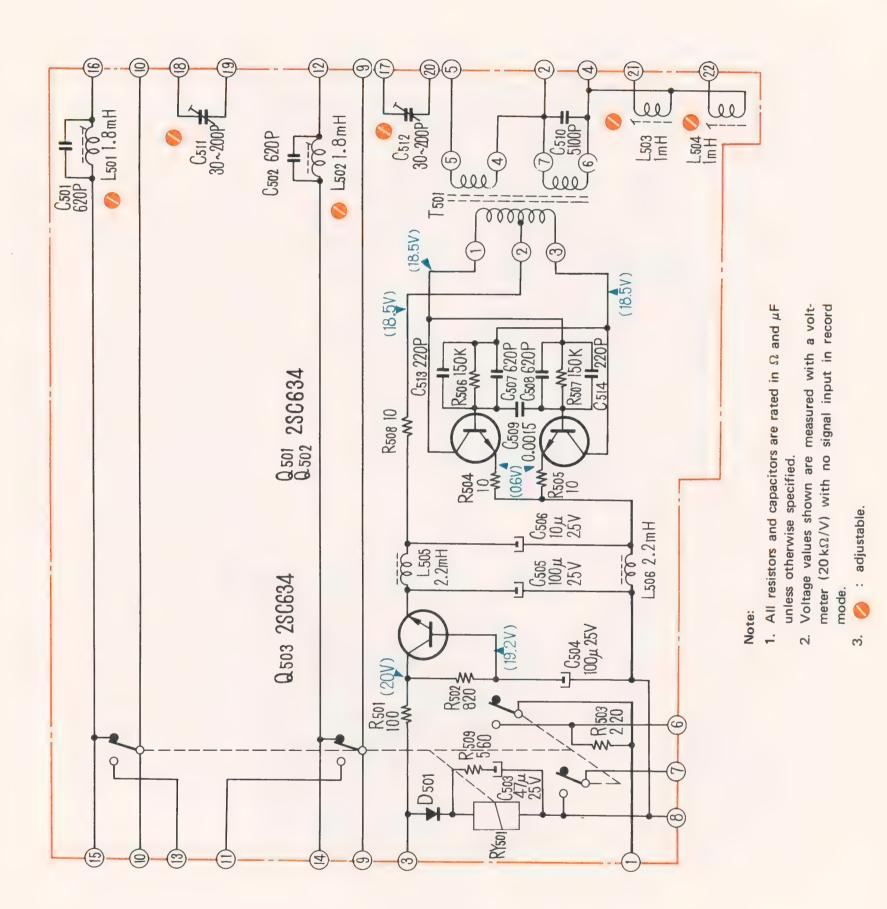
#### PB AMP Circuit Board

- Component Side -



#### 5-12. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

Bias OSC Circuit

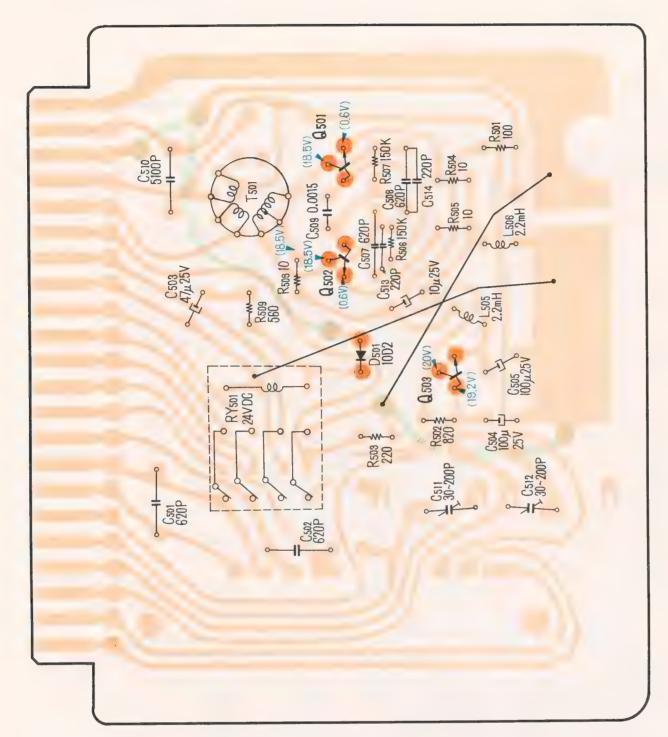


**- 45 -**

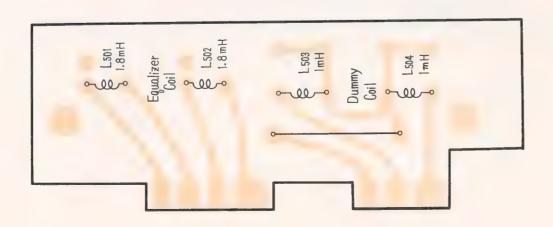
### 5-13. MOUNTING DIAGRAM

Bias OSC Circuit Board

- Conductor Side -



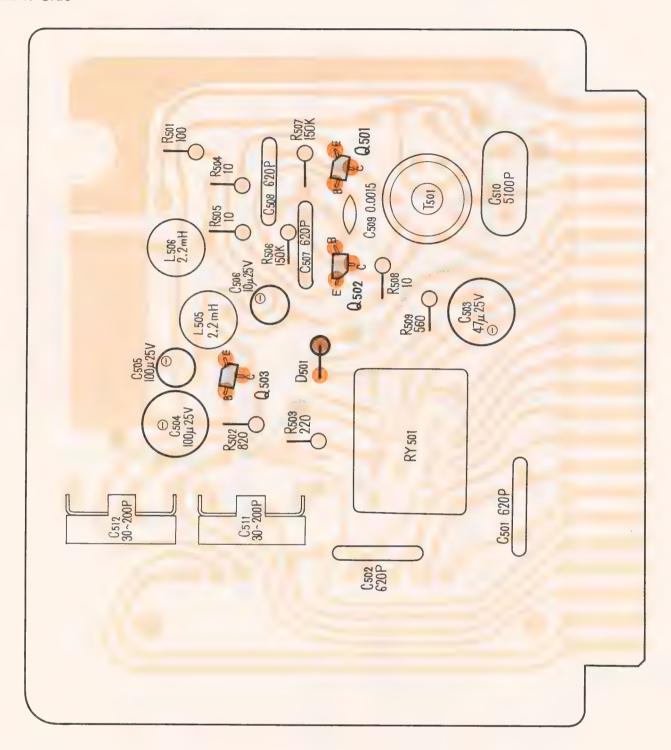
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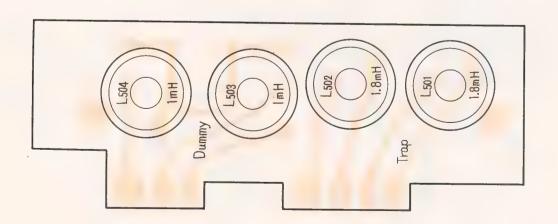


Printed Circuit Board Part No.: 1-539-441-11

### Bias OSC Circuit Board

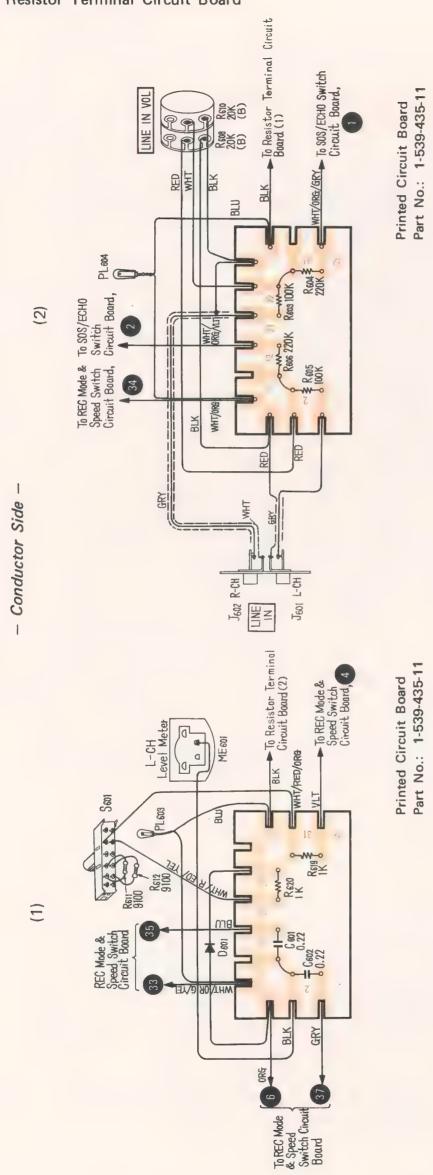
- Component Side -

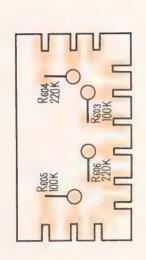




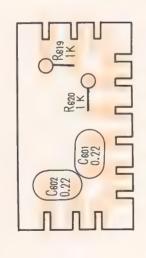
### 5-14. MOUNTING DIAGRAM

Resistor Terminal Circuit Board



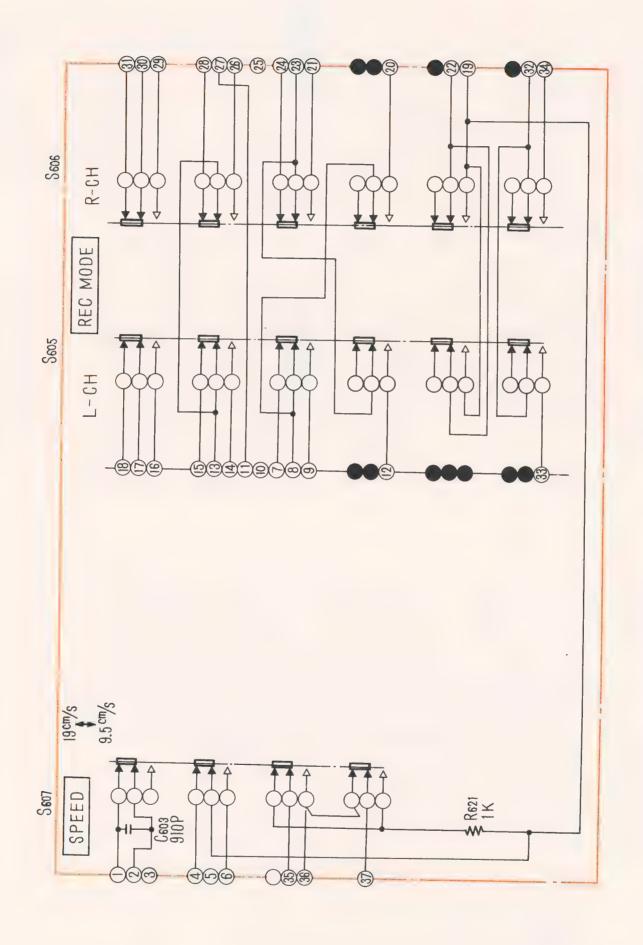


- Component Side -



5-15. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

REC MODE & SPEED Switch Circuit

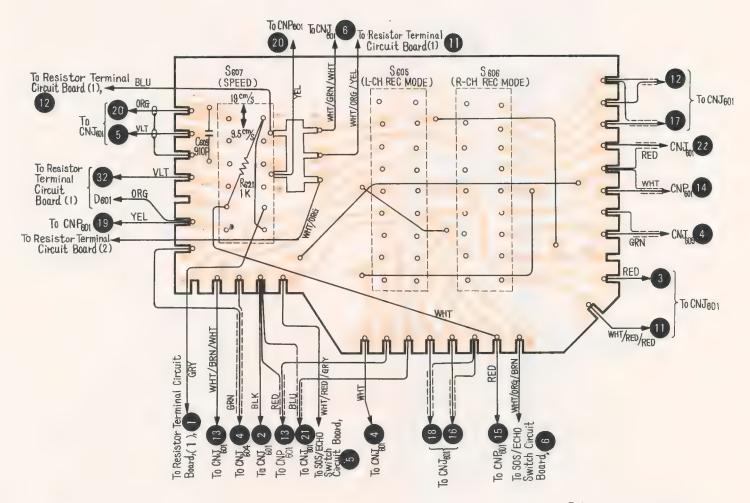


### T(C\_6/5/0)

### 5-16. MOUNTING DIAGRAM

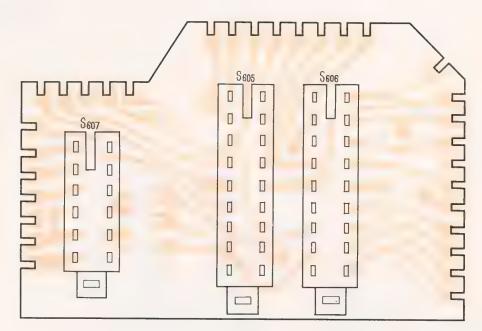
### REC MODE & SPEED Switch Circuit Board

- Conductor Side -

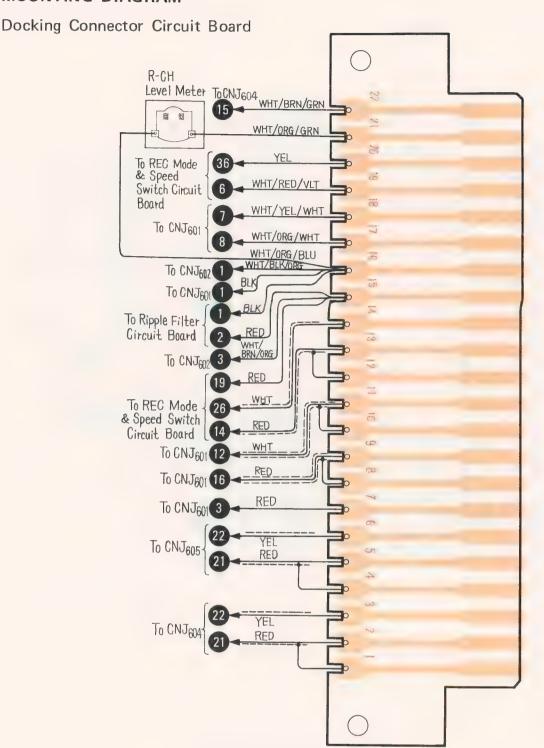


Printed Circuit Board Part No.: 1-539-434-11

### - Component Side -

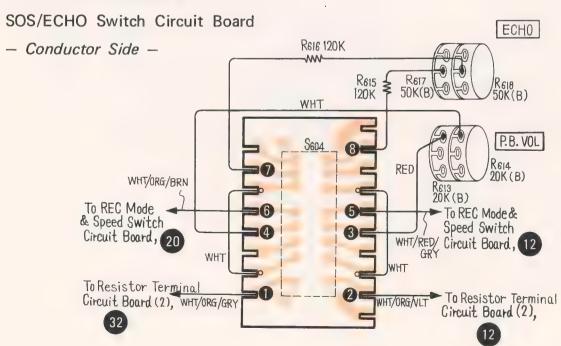


### 5-17. MOUNTING DIAGRAM



Printed Circuit Board Part No.: 1-539-437-11

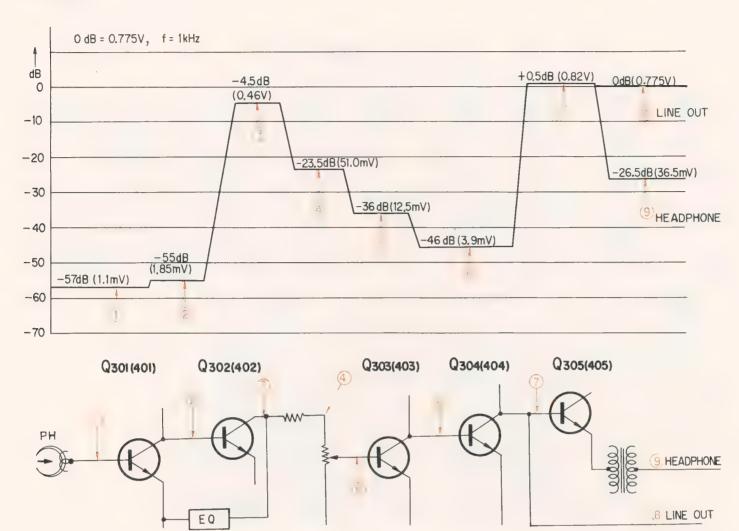
### 5-18. MOUNTING DIAGRAM



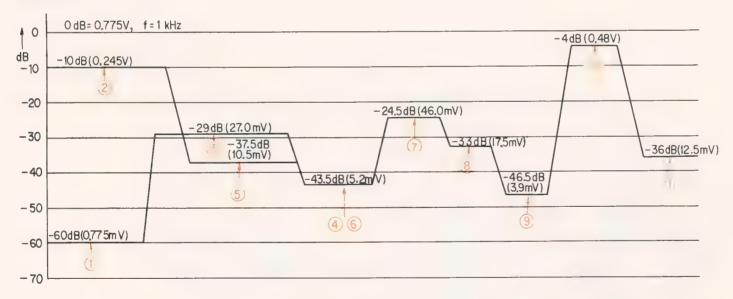
Printed Circuit Board Part No.: 1-539-443-11

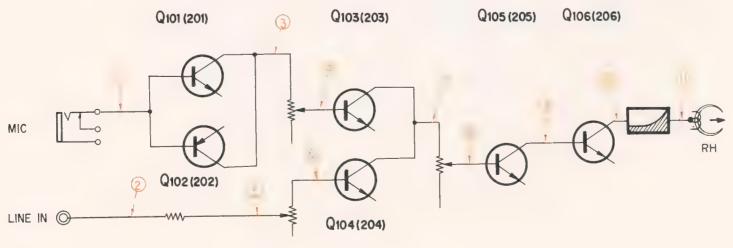
### 5-19. LEVEL DIAGRAM

### **Playback**



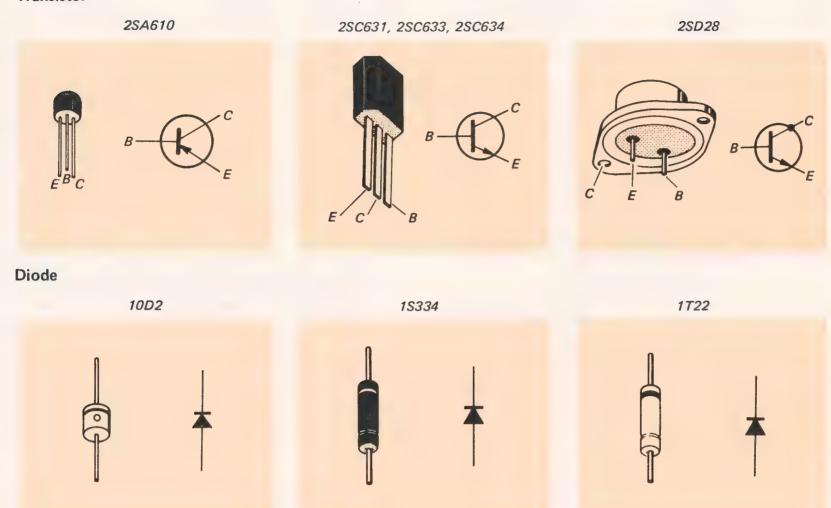
#### Record





### SECTION 6 SEMICONDUCTOR ELECTRODES

### **Transistor**



# SECTION 7 ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

Ref. No. Part No. Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Des	cription_
★: From Serial No. 10,101 to 11,536	C102, 202	1-121-398	10μF	25 V, electrolytic
	C103, 203	1-121-398	$10\mu F$	25 V, electrolytic
MOUNTED CIRCUIT BOARDS	C104, 204	1-105-661-12	$0.001 \mu F$	50V, mylar
	C105, 205	1-121-413	$100 \mu F$	6.3V, electrolytic
X-31408-51-1 system control	C106, 206	1-121-398	$10\mu F$	25 V, electrolytic
★ X-31409-51-4 system control	C107, 207	1-105-661-12	$0.001 \mu F$	50V, mylar
X-31408-52 record amp.	C108, 208	1-121-398	$10 \mu { m F}$	25 V, electrolytic
X-31408-53 playback amp.	C109, 209	1-121-413	$100 \mu F$	6.3 V, electrolytic
X-31408-54 bias osc.	C110, 210	1-121-416	$100 \mu \mathrm{F}$	25 V, electrolytic
X-31408-55 record mode & speed switch	C111, 211	1-121-394	$4.7 \mu F$	16V, electrolytic
X-31408-56 ripple filter	C112, 212	1-105-661-12	$0.001\mu\mathrm{F}$	50V, mylar
X-31409-56 shut-off switch	C113, 213	1-105-661-12	$0.001 \mu F$	50V, mylar
	C114, 214	1-121-403	$33\mu F$	16V, electrolytic
PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS	C115, 215	1-121-394	$4.7 \mu F$	16V, electrolytic
	C116, 216	1-105-661-12	$0.001 \mu \mathrm{F}$	50V, mylar
1-539-486-11 system control	C117, 217	1-121-403	$33 \mu F$	16V, electrolytic
★ 1-539-486-12 system control	C118, 218	1-121-396	$4.7 \mu F$	50V, electrolytic
1-539-431-11 record amp.	C119, 219	1-121-396	$4.7 \mu F$	50V, electrolytic
1-539-432-11 sub (record amp.)	C125, 225	1-121-394	$4.7 \mu F$	16V, electrolytic
1-539-433-11 ripple filter	C126, 226	1-105-661-12	$0.001 \mu \mathrm{F}$	50V, mylar
1-539-434-11 record mode & speed switch	C127, 227	1-105-661-12	$0.001 \mu \mathrm{F}$	50V, mylar
1-539-435-11 resistor terminal	C128, 228	1-107-127	680 pF	50V, silvered mica
1-539-436-11 head connector	C129, 229	1-121-403	$33\mu F$	16V, electrolytic
1-539-437-11 docking	C130, 230	1-121-407	$47 \mu F$	6.3 V, electrolytic
1-539-438-12 tape shifter switch	C131, 231	1-121-398	$10 \mu \mathrm{F}$	25 V, electrolytic
1-539-440-11 bias osc.	C132, 232	1-105-689-12	$0.22 \mu F$	50V, mylar
1-539-441-11 sub (bias osc.)	C133, 233	1-121-416	$100 \mu \mathrm{F}$	25 V, electrolytic
1-539-443-11 SOS/ECHO switch	C134, 234	1-105-671-12	$0.0068 \mu F$	50V, mylar
1-539-444-11 playback amp.	C152, 252	1-105-677-12	$0.022 \mu F$	50V, mylar
1-539-485-11 shut-off switch	C153, 253	1-105-681-12	$0.047 \mu F$	50V, mylar
DECORD AMPLIEUED CURCULT	C154, 254		<ul> <li>discarde</li> </ul>	
RECORD AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT	C155, 255	1-105-681-12	$0.047 \mu F$	50V, mylar
OF MUCCAUPLICATIONS	C156, 256	1-105-685-12	$0.1 \mu F$	50V, mylar
SEMICONDUCTORS	C164, 264	1-121-398	$10\mu F$	25 V, electrolytic
Q101, 201 transistor 2SC631	C165, 265	1-121-398	10μF	25 V, electrolytic
Q102, 202 transistor 2SA610	C168, 268	1-121-398	10μF	25 V, electrolytic
Q103, 203 transistor 2SC631 Q104, 204 transistor 2SC634	C169, 269	1-121-398	10μF	25V, electrolytic
Q105, 205 transistor 2SC634	C170, 270	1-121-413	$100 \mu F$	6.3V, electrolytic
Q106, 206 transistor 2SC634		DEG	HETORE	
(100, 200 Hansistor 250034			SISTORS	
D104, 204 diode 10D2		All resistors are ! inless otherwise		bon type,
D105, 205 diode 10D2	R101, 201		$4,700\Omega$	
D106, 206 — discarded —	R102, 202	1-242-689	$4,700\Omega$	
D107, 207 diode 10D2	R103, 203	1-242-710	36 kΩ	
D108, 208 diode 10D2	R104, 204	1-242-690	$5,100\Omega$	
	R105, 205	1-242-704	3,10032 20 kΩ	
COILS	R106, 206	1-242-659	$20 \mathrm{km}^2$	
L101, 201 1-231-069 equalizer 1.81/1.45 mH	R107, 207	1-242-689	$4,700\Omega$	
L102, 202 1-231-069 equalizer 1.81/1.45 mH	R108, 208	1-242-690	$5,100\Omega$	
•	R109, 209	1-242-704	3,10032 20 kΩ	
CAPACITORS	R110, 210	1-242-659	$270\Omega$	
C101, 201 1-121-416 $100\mu\text{F}$ 25 V, electrolytic	R111, 211	1-242-671	$2,200\Omega$	
	, 211	12 0 1 1	2,20000	

Ref. No. Part N	lo. <u>Description</u>	Ref. No.	Part No.	Des	scription
R112, 212 1-242-7	13 47 kΩ	Q303, 403		transistor	2SC634
R113, 213 1-242-7		Q304, 404		transistor	2SC634
R114, 214 1-242-6		Q305, 405		transistor	2SC634 2SC634
R115, 215 1-242-6		Q306, 406		transistor	2SC634 2SC634
R116, 216 1-242-6	· ·	2500, 400		transistor	250054
R117, 217 1-242-7	· ·	D301, 401		diode	1T22J
R118, 218 1-242-7		D302, 402		diode	1T22J
R119, 219 1-242-6		D305, 405		diode	10D2
R120, 220 1-242-6		1000, 100		diode	1002
R121, 221 1-242-6			TRAN	ISFORMER	
R122, 222 1-242-6		T301, 401	1-427-270	headphone	
R123, 223	- discarded -				
R124, 224 1-221-3	83 10kΩ (B), semi-fixed		CAP	ACITORS	
R129, 229	<ul><li>discarded –</li></ul>	C301, 401	1-121-410	$47\mu F$	25 V, electrolytic
R130, 230 1-242-6	$4,700\Omega$	C302, 402	1-107-123	47 pF	50V, silvered mica
R131, 231 1-242-69	$6,800\Omega$	C303, 403	1-131-137	3.3 µF	16V, tantalum
R132, 232 1-242-7	$47 k\Omega$	C304, 404	1-105-661-12	$0.001 \mu \mathrm{F}$	50V, mylar
R133, 233 1-242-7	39 560 kΩ	C305, 405	1-121-403	33μF	16V, electrolytic
R134, 234 1-242-68	$3,300\Omega$	C306, 406	1-121-397	$10\mu F$	16V, electrolytic
R135, 235 1-242-72	$100 \mathrm{k}\Omega$	C307, 407	1-121-398	$10\mu \mathrm{F}$	25 V, electrolytic
R136, 236 1-242-66	$470\Omega$	C308, 408	1-121-416	$100 \mu F$	25 V, electrolytic
R137, 237 1-242-7	$15   56 k\Omega$	C309, 409	1-121-391	$1 \mu F$	50V, electrolytic
R138, 238 1-242-66	$470\Omega$	C310, 410	1-107-131	100 pF	50V, silvered mica
R139, 239 1-242-67	$77 \qquad 1{,}500\Omega$	C311, 411	1-105-661-12	$0.001 \mu F$	50V, mylar
R140, 240 1-242-69	97 10 kΩ	C312, 412	1-121-409	$47 \mu F$	16V, electrolytic
R141, 241 1-242-64	$100\Omega$	C313, 413	1-107-125	56 pF	50V, silvered mica
R142, 242 1-242-67	71 $2,200\Omega$	C314, 414	1-105-667-12	$0.0033 \mu\text{F}$	50V, mylar
R155, 255 1-242-63	$22 \Omega$	C315, 415	1-121-416	$100 \mu \mathrm{F}$	25 V, electrolytic
R156, 256 1-242-63	$22\Omega$	C316, 416	1-121-424	$470 \mu F$	6.3V, electrolytic
R157, 257	<ul><li>discarded -</li></ul>	C317, 417	1-121-398	$10 \mu \mathrm{F}$	25 V, electrolytic
R158, 258 1-242-73	$33   330 \text{ k}\Omega$	C318, 418	1-105-671-12	$0.0068 \mu F$	50V, mylar
R159, 259 1-242-73	330 kΩ	C319, 419	1-121-391	$1 \mu \mathrm{F}^{\perp}$	50V. electrolytic
R160, 260	<ul><li>discarded –</li></ul>	C320, 420	1-121-396	$4.7 \mu F$	25 V, electrolytic
R161, 261 1-242-73	33 330 kΩ	C321, 421	1-121-398	$10 \mu \mathrm{F}$	25 V, electrolytic
R162, 262 1-242-73	$33 \qquad 330 \mathrm{k}\Omega$	C322, 422	1-121-394	$4.7 \mu F$	16V, electrolytic
R163, 263	<ul><li>discarded —</li></ul>	C323, 423	1-121-391	$1 \mu F$	50V, electrolytic
R164, 264 1-242-69		C324, 424		- discarde	d –
R165, 265 1-242-69		C325, 425	1-105-665-12	$0.0022 \mu F$	50V, mylar
R166, 266	- discarded -	C326, 426	1-121-404	$33\mu F$	25 V, electrolytic
R167, 267 1-242-69		C327, 427	1-105-677-12	$0.022 \mu F$	50V, mylar
R168, 268	- discarded -	C328, 428		<ul> <li>discarde</li> </ul>	d –
R169, 269 1-242-69		C329, 429	1-121-398	$10\mu \mathrm{F}$	25 V, electrolytic
R170, 270 1-242-67		C330, 430	1-121-398	$10\mu F$	25 V, electrolytic
R171, 271 1-242-63		C334, 434	1-121-410	$47 \mu F$	25 V, electrolytic
R172, 272 1-242-63		C338, 438	1-121-410	$47 \mu F$	25 V, electrolytic
R191, 291 1-242-67	$1 \text{ k}\Omega$				
			RES	ISTORS	
PLAYBACK AMPL	IFIER CIRCUIT		ll resistors are 1/4 nless otherwise is		on type,
		R301, 401	1-242-725	$150\mathrm{k}\Omega$	
	MICONDUCTORS	R302, 402	1-242-739	$560\mathrm{k}\Omega$	
Q301, 401	transistor 2SC631	R303, 403	1-242-649	$100\Omega$	
Q302, 402	transistor 2SC631	R304, 404	1-242-721	$100k\Omega$	

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
R305, 405	1-242-710	36 kΩ	L503	1-409-038	dummy, 1.0 mH
R306, 406	1-242-705	22 kΩ	L504	1-409-038	dummy, 1.0 mH
R307, 407	1-242-692	6,200 Ω	L505	1-407-198	micro inductor, 2.2 mH
R308, 408	1-242-692	6,200 Ω	L506	1-407-198	micro inductor, 2.2 mH
R309, 409	1-242-697	10 kΩ			,
R312, 412	1-242-681	2,200 Ω			
R313, 413	1-242-685	3,300 Ω		TRAN	SFORMER
R314, 414	1-242-681	2,200 Ω	T501	1-433-143	bias oscillator
R315, 415	1-242-705	22 kΩ			
R316, 416	1-242-665	470 Ω			
R317, 417	1-242-677	$1,500\Omega$		CAPA	CITORS
R318, 418	1-242-710	36 kΩ	C501	1-107-188	620 pF 500 V, silvered mica
R319, 419	1-242-707	27 kΩ	C502	1-107-188	620 pF 500 V, silvered mica
R320, 420	1-242-662	$360\Omega$	C503	1-121-410	47μF 25 V, electrolytic
R321, 421	1-242-677	$1,500\Omega$	C504	1-121-416	100μF 25 V, electrolytic
R322, 422	1-242-657	220 Ω	C505	1-121-416	100μF 25 V, electrolytic
R323, 423	1-242-668	620 Ω	C506	1-121-398	10μF 25 V, electrolytic
R324, 424	1-242-697	10 kΩ	C507	1-107-188	620 pF 500 V, silvered mica
R325, 425	1-242-697	10 kΩ	C508	1-107-188	620 pF 500 V, silvered mica
R326, 426	1-242-725	150 kΩ	C509	1-105-663-12	$0.0015 \mu F$ 50V, mylar
R327, 427	1-242-731	270 kΩ	C510	1-109-504	5,100 pF 500 V, dipped mica
R328, 428	1-242-681	$2,200\Omega$	C511	1-141-076	$30 \sim 200 \mathrm{pF}$ , trimmer
R329, 429	1-221-311	5 kΩ (B), semi-fixed	C512	1-141-076	$30 \sim 200 \mathrm{pF}$ , trimmer
R330, 430	1-242-697	10 kΩ	C513	1-107-177	220 pF 25 V, silvered mica
R331, 431	1-242-705	22 kΩ	C514	1-107-177	220 pF 25 V, silvered mica
R332, 432	1-242-705	22 kΩ			
R342, 442	1-221-311	5 kΩ (B), semi-fixed		RES	SISTORS
R343, 443	1-242-673	1kΩ		All resistors are ½	W and carbon type,
R344, 444	1-221-311	5 kΩ (B), semi-fixed		unless otherwise i	
R345, 445	1-242-673	1 kΩ	R501	1-242-649	$100\Omega$
R351, 451	1-242-681	2,200 Ω	R502	1-242-671	$820\Omega$
R352, 452	1-242-725	150 kΩ	R503	1-242-657	$220\Omega$
R358, 458	1-242-733	330 kΩ	R504	1-242-625	10 Ω
R359, 459	1-242-701	15 kΩ	R505	1-242-625	$10\Omega$
R363, 463	1-242-701	15 kΩ	R506	1-242-725	150 kΩ
R365, 465	1-242-697	10 kΩ	R507	1-242-725	150 kΩ
R367, 467	1-242-697	10 kΩ	R508	1-242-625	$10\Omega$
R380, 480	1-242-709	33 kΩ	R509	1-242-667	560 Ω
R381, 481	1-242-721	100 kΩ			
R382, 482	1-242-681	2,200 Ω			
				RI	ELAY
BIAS OSC	ILLATOR CI	RCUIT	RY501	1-515-127	32.8 mA
	SEMICO	ONDUCTORS			
Q501		transistor 2SC634	AMPLIF	IER CHASSIS (	CIRCUIT
Q502		transistor 2SC634			
Q503		transistor 2SC634		SEMICO	ONDUCTORS
			D601		diode 10D2
D501		diode 10D2			
					ACITORS
		COILS	C601	1-105-689-12	
L501	1-231-069	equalizer, 1.8 mH	C602	1-105-689-12	
L502	1-231-069	equalizer, 1.8 mH	C603	1-109-501	910 pF 500 V, dipped mica

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Des	cription
	RE	SISTORS		L	AMPS	
	All resistors are 1/2	W and carbon type,	PL601		<ul> <li>built in</li> </ul>	level meter -
	unless otherwise is		PL602		- built in	level meter -
R601	1-242-669	$680\Omega$	PL603	1-518-093-21	record 100	) mA
R602	1-242-669	680Ω	PL604	1-518-093-21	record 100	
R603	1-242-721	100 kΩ				
R604	1-242-729	220 kΩ		ME	TERS	
R605	1-242-721	100 kΩ	ME601	1-524-067	VU	
R606	1-242-729		ME602	1-524-067	VU	
R607	1-242-729	220kΩ	WILOUZ	1-324-007	***	
		20 kΩ (B), variable (L-CH MIC)		MISCEI	LANEOUS	
R608	1-222-314	20 kΩ (B), variable (L-CH LINE)		1-509-372	terminal,	2100
R609	1-222-314	20 kΩ (B), variable (R-CH MIC)		1-309-372	terminar,	Ш
R610	1-222-314	$20 \text{ k}\Omega$ (B), variable (R-CH LINE)				
R611 R612	1-244-624	9,100Ω	SYSTEM	CONTROL CI	RCUIT	
	1-244-624	9,100 Ω				
R613	1-222-314	$20 \text{ k}\Omega$ (B), variable (L-CH PB)		SEMICO	NDUCTORS	
R614	1-222-314	$20 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ (B), variable (R-CH PB)	Q701		transistor	2SC634
R615	1-244-723	120 kΩ	Q702		transistor	2SC634
R616	1-244-723	120 kΩ	Q703		transistor	2SD28
R617	1-222-313	$50 \text{ k}\Omega$ (B), variable (L-CH SOS/ECHO)	Q704		transistor	2SC634
R618	1-222-313	$50 \text{ k}\Omega$ (B), variable (R-CH SOS/ECHO)	Q705		transistor	2SC634
R619	1-242-673	1 kΩ	Q706		transistor	2SC634
R620 R621	1-242-673 1-242-673	1 kΩ	Q707		transistor	2SD28
K021	1-242-073	1kΩ	Q708~712		transistor	2SC634
		CKS	D701~714		diode	10D2
J601	1-507-142	phono (2P), L-CH LINE OUT	D716		diode	10D2
J602	1-507-142	phono (2P), R-CH LINE OUT	D717		diode	10D2
J603	1-507-281	miniature, L-CH MIC (side)	D720~730		diode	10D2
J604	1-507-281	miniature, R-CH MIC (side)	★ D731, 732		diode	10D2
J605	1-507-281	miniature, L-CH MIC (upper)	DZ701~70	3	diode, zen	
J606	1-507-281	miniature, R-CH MIC (upper)			diode, zon	V. 15557
J607	1-507-142	phono (2P), L-CH LINE OUT		САР	ACITORS	
J608	1-507-142	phono (2P), R-CH LINE OUT	C701	1-121-388	1,000μF	35 V, electrolytic
J609	1-507-282	binaural, HEADPHONE	C702	1-121-410	47μF	25 V, electrolytic
			C703	1-121-733	470μF	25 V, electrolytic
		TCHES	C704	1-121-361	470μF	35 V, electrolytic
S601	1-514-324	slide, TAPE SELECTOR	C705	1-121-410	47μF	25 V, electrolytic
S602	1-514-692	lever, MONITOR (L-CH)	C706	1-121-388	$1,000\mu\mathrm{F}$	35 V, electrolytic
S603	1-514-692	lever, MONITOR (R-CH)	C707	1 121 000	- discarde	
S604	1-514-693	lever, 3-position, SOS/OFF/ECHO	★ C707	1-121-422	$-$ discarde $220\mu\text{F}$	
S605	1-514-631	2-key, REC MODE (L-CH)	C707	1-121-422	- discarde	25V, electrolytic
S606	1-514-631	2-key, REC MODE (R-CH)	★ C708	1-105-661-12	$-$ discarde $0.001 \mu\text{F}$	
S607	1-514-680	1-key, TAPE SPEED		1-105-689-11	$0.001 \mu\text{F}$ $0.22 \mu\text{F}$	50V, mylar 50V, mylar
	CONIN	VECTORS.	C709		$47\mu$ F	25 V, electrolytic
CNJ601		NECTORS	C710	1-121-410 1-121-422	47με 220μF	25 V, electrolytic
CNJ601 CNJ602	1-507-300 1-507-300	22P, BIAS 22P, L-CH RECORD AMP	C711 C712	1-121-422	220μF 220μF	25 V, electrolytic
CNJ602 CNJ603	1-507-300	22P, R-CH RECORD AMP	C712	1-121-422	220μF	25 V, electrolytic
CNJ604	1-507-300	22P, L-CH PLAYBACK AMP	C713	1-121-422	220μ1 10μF	25 V, electrolytic
CNJ604 CNJ605	1-507-300	22P, R-CH PLAYBACK AMP	C714	1-121-398	10μΓ 22μF	25 V, electrolytic
CM1002	1-507-500		C716	1-121-300	- discard	
CNJ606	1-509-371	3P, PLAYBACK EQUALIZER		1 121 202	3.3 μF	25 V, electrolytic
CNP601	1-539-437-11	22P, AMP CONNECTOR	★ C716	1-121-392	3.5 μΓ	25 v, electrony ne

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Desc	ription
	RE	SISTORS	CP703	1-101-534	$0.1 \mu\text{F} + 1$	20Ω 500V
	All resistors are	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> W and carbon type,	CP704	1-101-534	$0.1 \mu F + 1$	
	unless otherwise	indicated.	CP705	1-101-528	$0.1 \mu F + 1$	
R701	1-244-817	4.7 Ω ½W		1101020	0.1 [	2004
R702	1-242-689	$4,700\Omega$		R	ELAYS	
R703	1-242-665	470 Ω	RY701	1-515-127	650 Ω	24 V
R704	1-242-677	$1,500\Omega$	RY702	1-515-127	$650\Omega$	24 V
R705	1-242-685	$3,300\Omega$	RY703	1-515-127	650Ω	24 V
R706	1-242-682	$2,400\Omega$	RY704	1-515-127	650Ω	24 V
R707	1-242-709	33 kΩ				
R708	1-242-665	470 Ω				
R709	1-242-677	$1,500\Omega$				
R710	1-242-690	$5,100\Omega$	MECHAN	IICAL CHASSI	S CIRCUI	IT
R711	1-242-687	$3,900\Omega$				
R712		<ul><li>discarded —</li></ul>		SEMICO	NDUCTOR	
★ R712	1-242-681	$2,200~\Omega$	Q802		transistor	
R713		<ul><li>discarded –</li></ul>	Q803		transistor	
★ R713	1-242-705	22 kΩ	Q804		transistor	
R714	1-242-691	$5,600\Omega$	Q805		transistor	2SD28
R715	1-244-885	3,300 Ω				
R716	1-242-705	22 kΩ	D801		diode	10D2
R717	1-242-665	470 Ω	D802		diode	10D2
R718	1-242-709	33 kΩ				
R719	1-242-705	22 kΩ		TRANSFORMER		
R720	1-242-673	1kΩ	T801	1-441-579	power	
R721	1-242-709	33 kΩ				
R722	1-242-709	33 kΩ			ACITORS	
R723	1-242-707	27 kΩ	C801	1-117-040		$\mu$ F 300 V, MP
R724	1-242-713	47 kΩ	C802	1-117-082	$4\mu F$	300 V, MP
R725	1-242-713	47 kΩ	C803	1-117-054	$0.47 \mu F$	350V, MP
R726	1-242-705	22 kΩ	C804	1-117-054	$0.47 \mu F$	350 V, MP
R727	1-242-697	10 kΩ	C805	1-117-082	$4\mu F$	300 V, MP
R728	1-242-697	10 kΩ	C806	1-105-681-12	$0.047 \mu F$	50 V, mylar
R729	1-242-683	$2,700\Omega$				
R730	1-242-701	15 kΩ			SISTORS	
R731	1-242-705	22 kΩ	R801	1-205-506	$1 k\Omega$	30W, wire wound
R732	1-242-685	$3,300\Omega$	R802	1-205-503	$68\Omega$	40W, wire wound
R733	1-242-699	12 kΩ	R803	1-205-503	0.08	40W, wire wound
R734	1-242-705	22 kΩ				
R735	1-242-677	$1,500\Omega$			NECTORS	
R736	1-242-697	10 kΩ	CNJ801	1-509-062	-	pply; AC INPUT
R737	1-242-705	22 kΩ	CNJ802	1-509-341		pply; AC OUTLET
R738	1-207-273	$5.1 \Omega$ 1.5W, wire wound	CNJ803	1-507-300		P (for CNP601)
R739	1-207-273	$5.1 \Omega$ 1.5 W, wire wound	CNJ804	1-507-301	18P, head	
R740	1-207-273	$5.1 \Omega$ 1.5 W, wire wound	CNJ805	1-507-255		MOTE CONTROL
R741	1-242-705	22 kΩ	CNP801	1-506-180	11P; REN	MOTE CONTROL dummy
R742	1-242-709	33 kΩ	CNP802	1-539-436-11	head con	nector
R743	1-242-690	$5,100\Omega$	CNP803	1-508-400	3P	
R744		- discarded -				
★ R744	1-242-657	220 Ω		SW	ITCHES	
			S801	1-514-531-22	seesaw; F	POWER
	ENCAPSULATED	COMPONENTS C-R	S802	1-514-057	micro; R	EC
CP701	1-101-534	$0.1 \mu F + 120 \Omega$ 500 V	S803	1-514-057	micro; R	EW
CP702	1-101-534	$0.1 \mu\text{F} + 120 \Omega$ 500 V	S804	1-514-057	micro; S'	ГОР

Ref. No. Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Des	scription	
S805 1-514-057	micro; FWD	HEAD U	NIT			
S806 1-514-057	micro; FF					
S807 1-514-680	key; TAPE SHIFTER		HEADS			
S808 1-514-530	micro; SHUT-OFF	RECH	8-824-629-20			
		РВН	8-829-142-20	playback	(PP102-4202)	
M	OTORS	EH 8-826-629-25 erase (EF18-2902A) (for 4-track)				
M801 8-831-634-13	capstan, synchronous (HC-634D5)	RECH	8-824-122-20	(RP30-220	02)	
M802 8-836-624-07	reel, induction (UC-624K)	РВН	8-822-528-21	(PP77-280	12A)	
M803 8-836-624-07	reel, induction (UC-624K)	EH				
			HEAD	ASSEMBLY	,	
	ENOIDS		H17-4S	4-track		
PM801 1-454-052	pinch roller		H17-2S	2-track		
PM802 1-454-053	tape shifter					
PM803 1-454-053	brake	CONNECTOR				
		CNJ804	1-507-301	18P, head	s	
	AMPS	SHUT-OF	F SWITCH CI	RCUIT		
PL801 1-518-053	FF 0.04A					
PL802 1-518-053	REW 0.04 A		SEMICO	NDUCTOR		
PL803 1-518-053	PLAY 0.04A	Q801		transistor	2SD28	
PL804 1-518-053	REC 0.04A		D.50			
		D904		SISTORS	2W wire wound	
SO	CKETS	R804 R805	1-206-161 1-242-709	$2,200\Omega$ $33\mathrm{k}\Omega$	3W, wire wound <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> W, carbon	
PLB801 1-517-018	lamp	Kous	1-242-709	33 K26	74 W, Calbon	
PLB802 1-517-018	lamp		RIPPLE FILT	ER CIRCI	IIT	
PLB803 1-517-018	lamp		(Up to Serial			
PLB804 1-517-018	lamp		(Op to Serial	140. 10,100	,,	
			SEMICO	NDUCTOR		
		Q901		transistor	2SC634	
	COMPONENTS C-R					
CP801 1-101-528	$0.1 \mu F + 120 \Omega$ 250 V		CAP	ACITOR		
CP802 1-101-534	$0.1 \mu F + 120 \Omega$ 500 V	C901	1-121-422	$220 \mu F$	25 V, electrolytic	
CP803 1-101-528	$0.1 \mu\text{F} + 120 \Omega$ 250 V					
			RES	SISTORS		
MISCE	LLANEOUS	R901	1-242-681	$2,200\Omega$	¼W, carbon	
FB801 1-533-048	holder, fuse	R902	1-242-705	22 kΩ	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> W, carbon	
1-536-213					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

When ordering replacement parts, you should use PART NUMBER listed on the Parts Lists or shown in the Exploded View.

The symbol number should not be used for ordering purposes.

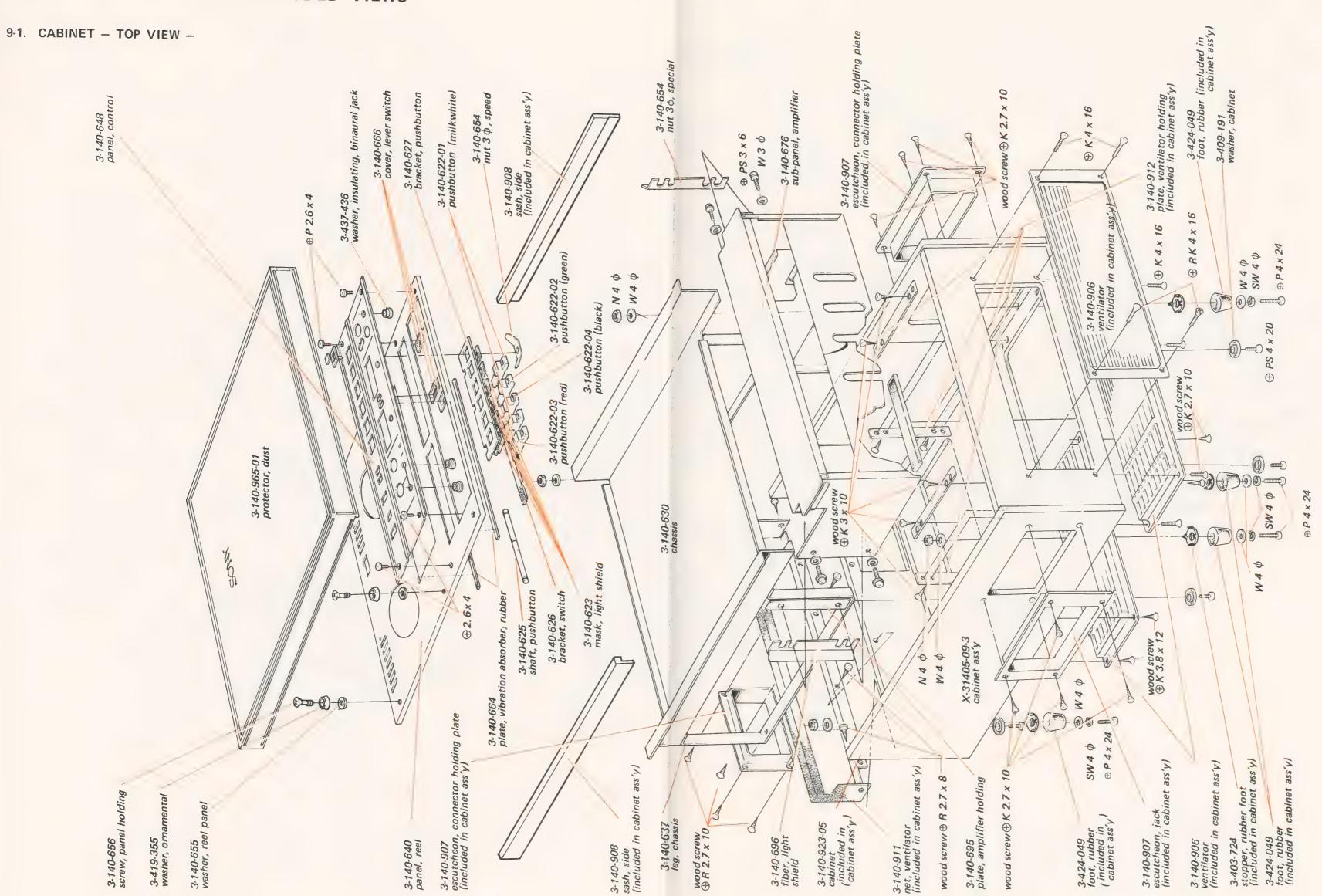
### SECTION 8 HARDWARES

Part No.	<u>De</u> .	scription		Part No.	Desc	ription
	SCREWS			7-682-163-02	⊕ P 4	4 × 12
7-621-852-39	$\oplus$ K	$2.7 \times 10$ ,	wood; Cr	7-682-248-04	⊕ K .	3 × 8
7-621-852-30	$\oplus$ K	$2.7 \times 10$ ,	wood; Ni	7-682-526-02	⊕ B 2	2 × 6
7-621-842-26	$\oplus$ R	$2.7 \times 8$ ,	wood	7-621-730-31	⊕ B 2	2.6 × 4
	$\oplus$ K	$3.8 \times 12$ ,	wood	7-682-547-04	⊕ B 3	3 x 6
7-621-569-02	$\oplus$ K	4 x 16		7-682-548-05	⊕ B .	3 × 8
7-621-569-22	⊕ <b>K</b>	$4 \times 20$		7-683-238-31	$3 \times 4$ ,	set screw;
7-621-569-52	⊕ K	4 x 26				w/hexagon socket
7-682-167-00	⊕ <b>P</b>	4 × 24		7-682-247-31	4 × 6,	set screw;
7-682-225-02	⊕ <b>K</b>	$2 \times 5$				w/hexagon socket
7-682-226-02	⊕ <b>K</b>	2 x 6			$2 \times 3$ ,	set screw;
7-682-247-02	$\oplus$ K	3 × 6				w/hexagon socket
7-682-248-02	$\oplus$ K	3 x 8			$2 \times 4$ ,	set screw;
7-682-250-02	⊕ K	$3 \times 12$				w/hexagon socket
7-682-253-02	⊕ <b>K</b>	$3 \times 20$				
7-682-260-02	$\oplus$ K	4 × 6				
7-682-261-02	$\oplus$ K	$4 \times 8$			NUTS	
7-682-624-02	⊕ PS	$2 \times 4$		7-622-107-04	$2.6 \phi$	
7-682-625-02	⊕ PS	$2 \times 5$		7-684-013-02	$3\phi$	
7-682-647-02	⊕ PS	3 x 6		7-684-014-02	$4\phi$	
7-682-648-02	e PS	3 × 8				
7-682-649-02	⊕ PS	$3 \times 10$		SPRII	NG WASHE	R
7-682-650-02	⊕ PS	$3 \times 12$		7-623-207-21	$2.6\phi$	
7-682-651-02	⊕ PS	$3 \times 14$		7-623-208-21	$3\phi$	
7-682-659-02	⊕ PS	4 × 5		7-623-210-21	$4\phi$	
7-682-661-02	⊕ PS	4 × 8				
7-682-662-02	⊕ PS	$4 \times 10$		PLAI	N WASHE	R
7-682-663-02	⊕ PS	4 × 12		7-623-105-14	$2\phi$	(middle)
7-621-259-48	⊕ P	2.6 x 6		7-623-108-14	$3\phi$	(middle)
7-621-261-52	⊕ P	3 x 8		7-623-110-14	$4\phi$	(middle)
7-682-126-02	⊕ <b>P</b>	2 × 6				
7-682-150-02	⊕ P	3 × 12		LOC	K WASHE	R
7-682-153-02	⊕ <b>P</b>	3 × 20		7-623-408-01	$3\phi$	

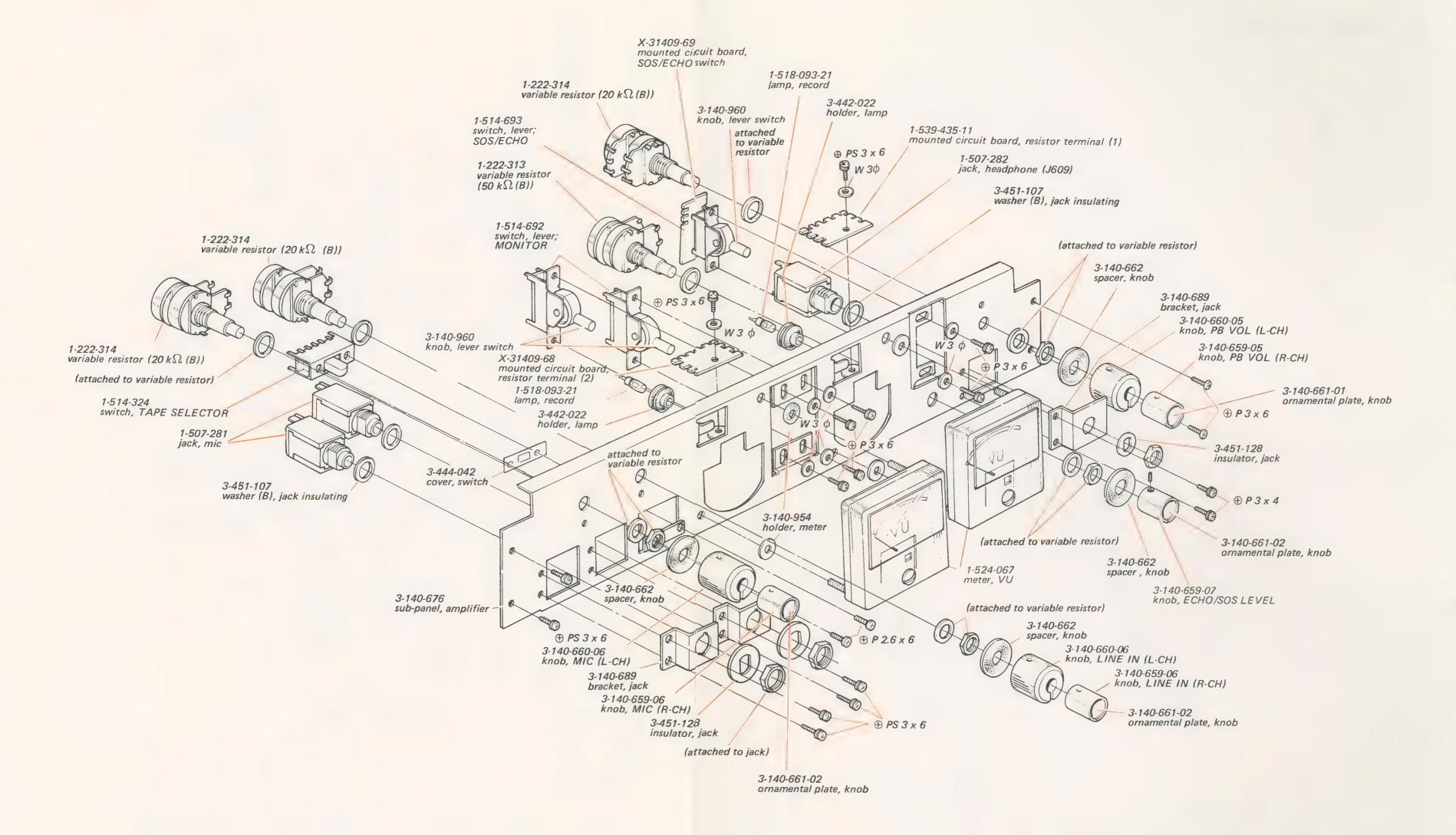
#### P - Pan Head Screw ..... SC - Set Screw.... ⊕ E - Retaining Ring (E Washer)..... **PS** – Pan Head Screw with Spring Washer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . W - Washer SW - Spring Washer LW - Lock Washer K - Flat Countersunk Head Screw . . . . . . N - Nut B - Binding Head Screw ...... - Example -RK - Oval Countersunk Head Screw .. 💠 Type of Slot T - Truss Head Screw ...... ⊕ P 3x10 Length in mm (L) R - Round Head Screw ..... —Diameter in mm (D) F - Flat Fillister Head Screw ..... -D-Type of Head

Hardware Nomenclature ——

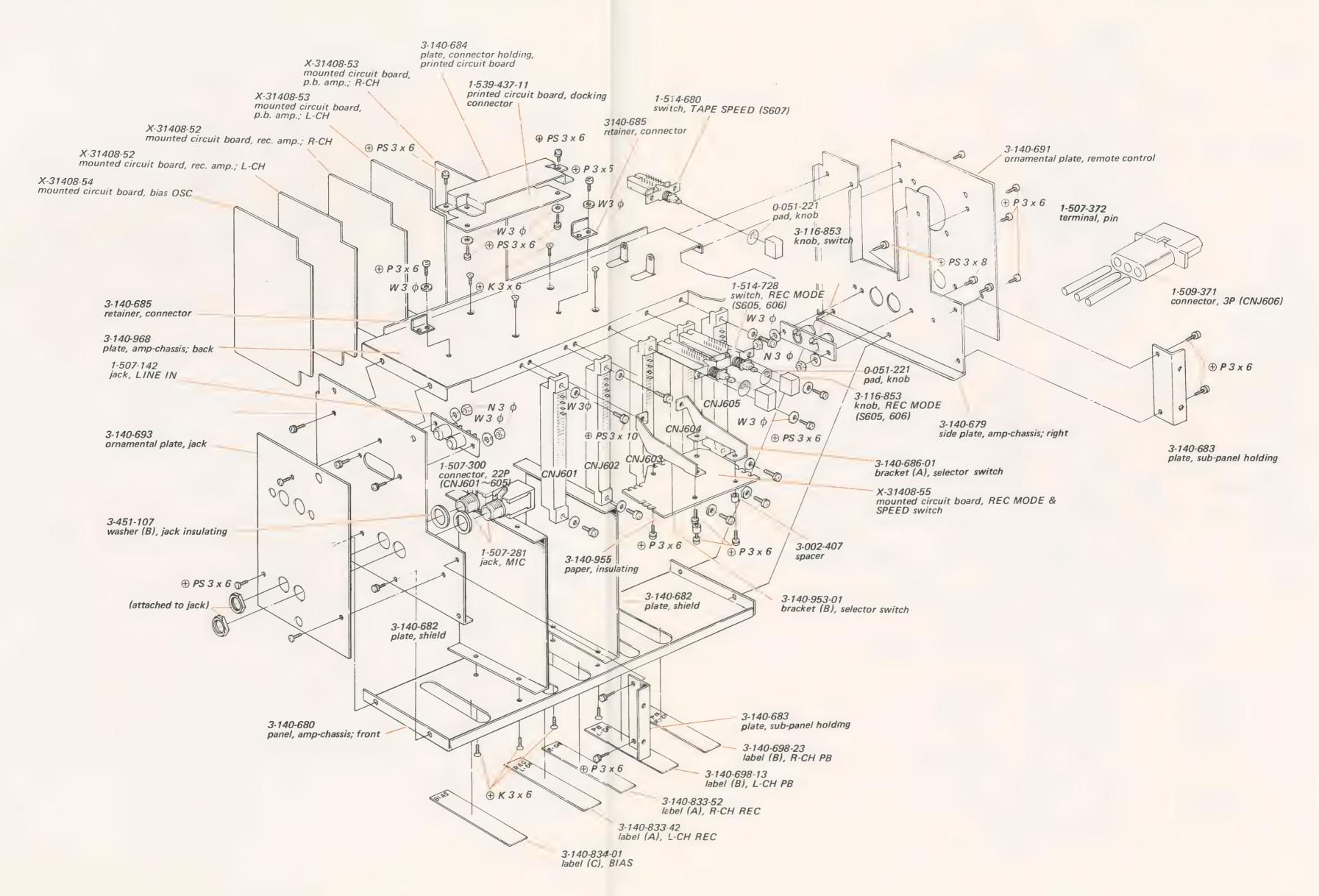
# SECTION 9 EXPLODED VIEWS



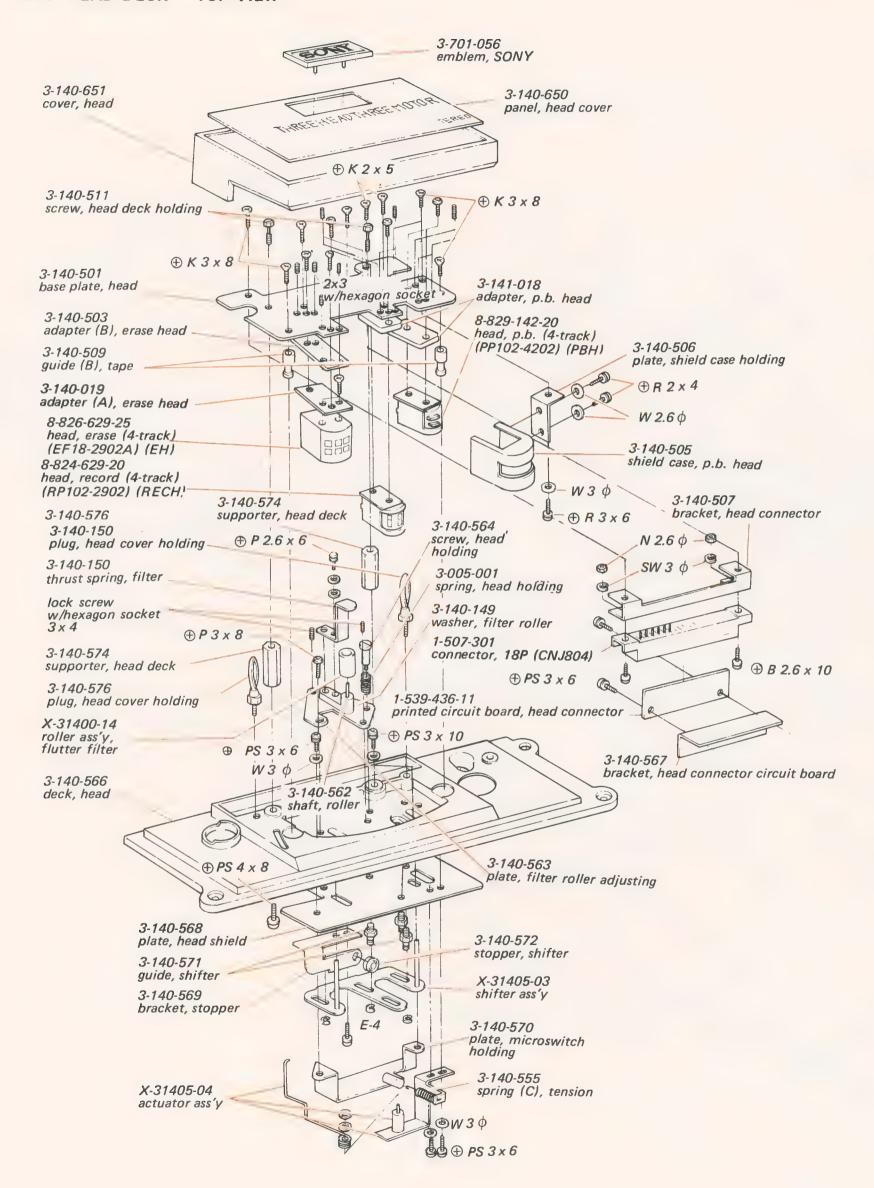
#### 9-2. AMP SUB-PANEL - TOP VIEW -



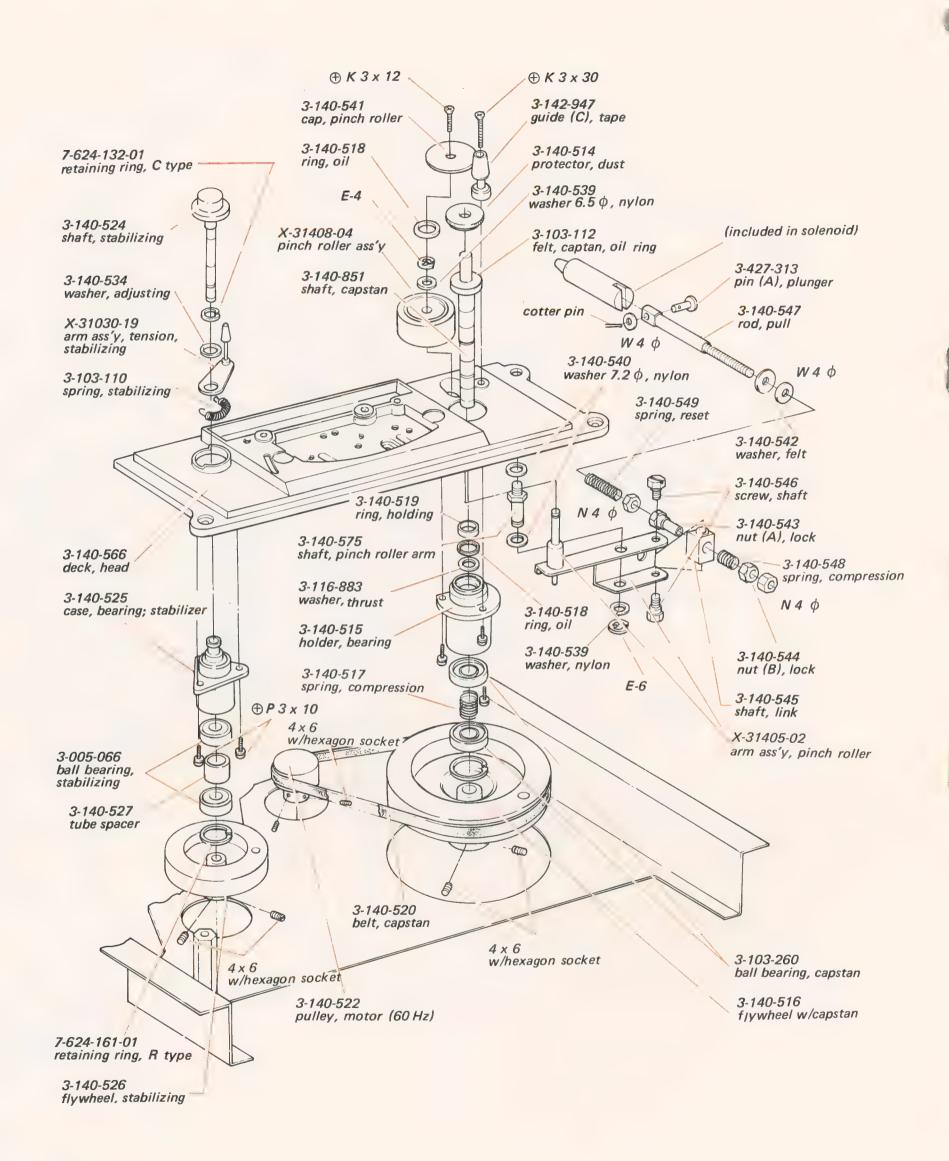
### 9-3. AMP CHASSIS PANEL - TOP VIEW -

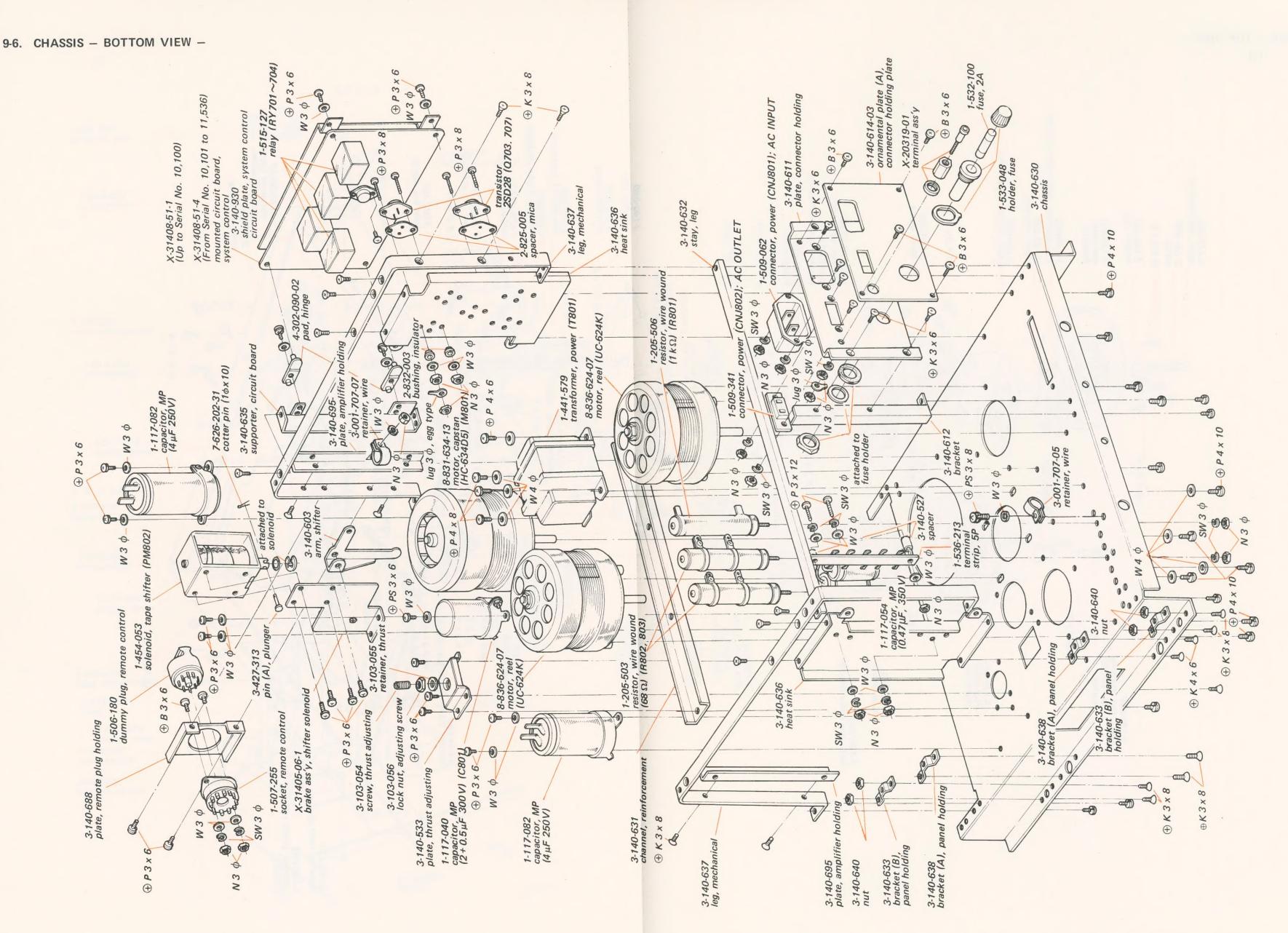


### 9-4. HEAD DECK - TOP VIEW -



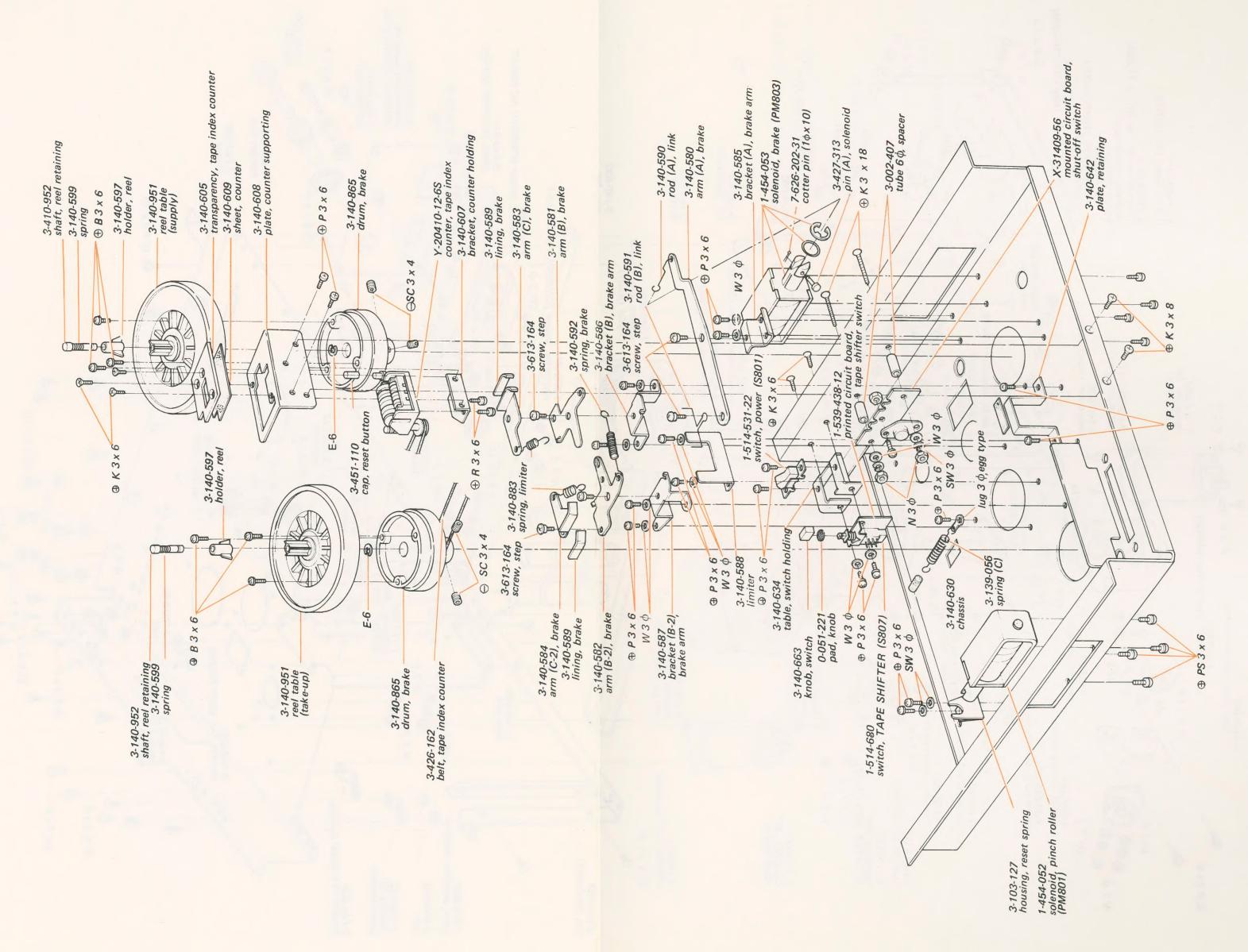
### 9-5. FLYWHEEL - TOP VIEW -



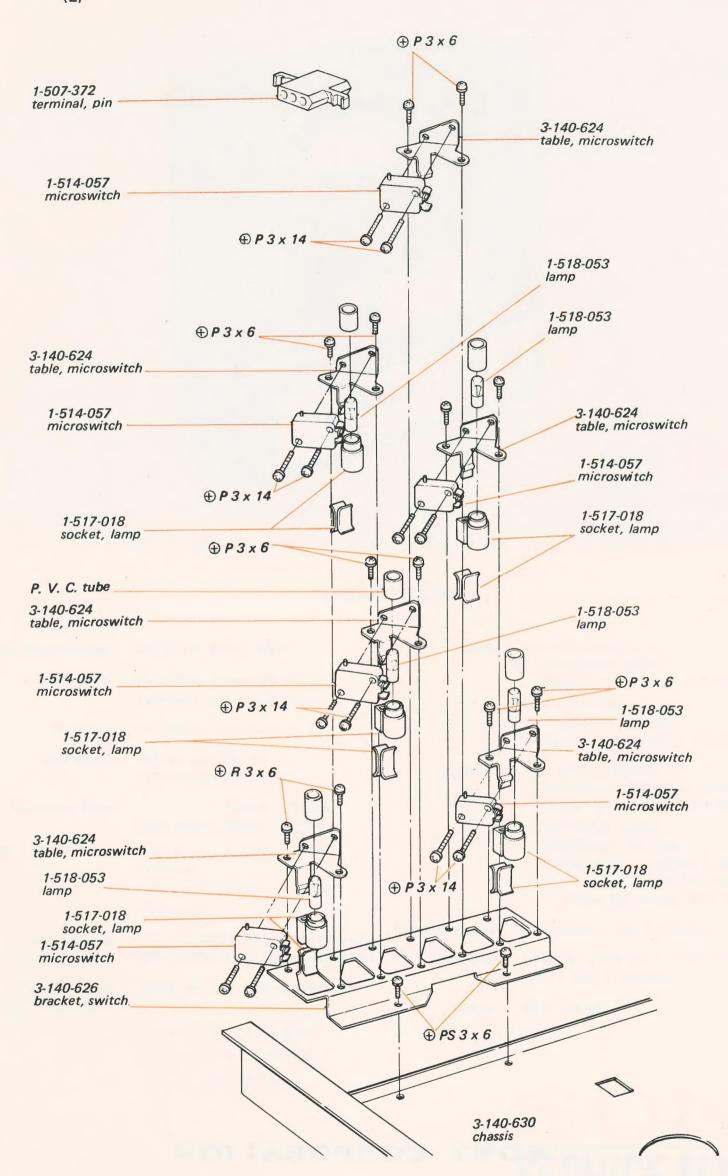


9-7. CHASSIS — TOP VIEW —

(1)



### 9-8. CHASSIS — TOP VIEW — (2)



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